PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI. NO. 30 BOMBAY SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1923. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
3rd February	MALWA	10,941
10th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,480
17th "	KHYBER	9,014
24th "	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd March	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th "	DEVANHA	8,092
17th "	CHINA	7,952
24th "	MOREA*	10,911
31st "	MANTUA	10,909
7th April	MALWA	10,941
14th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,480
21st "	NARKUNDA†	16,227
28th "	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th May	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th "	PLASSY	7,893
19th "	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
26th "	CHINA	7,952

*Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
14th February	MASULA*	7,261
7th March	MUNDRA*	7,275
28th "	DOMALA	8,441
30th "	MATIANA	8,900
25th April	MULBERA	9,100
27th "	MANTOLA	8,063
12th May	DUMANA	8,600
26th "	MERKARA	9,285

*Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA.

1923		
24th February	SOUDAN	
3rd March	SICILIA	
28th April	SOUDAN	
31st May	SICILIA	

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
9th February	NARKUNDA†	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Nyanza for China.
9th March	MOLDAVIA	
6th April	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Nyanza for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
3rd Febry	VARNA	Busra via Karachi
3rd "	LINGA	Karachi via K'war 10 A.M.
5th "	VITA	Karachi via K'war 11 A.M.
7th "	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.
9th "	BARPETA	Busra via K'r and Karachi

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1236.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S. S. "Vittoria"	4300	10th February 1923.
S. S. "Jalatarang"	4300	15th February 1923.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
62, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Dep.
Wurzburg Maru	Y Watanabe	5354	20 Jan.	3 Feb.
Awa Maru	J. Saito	6022	28 Jan	10 "
Tamba Maru	N. Wada.	5845.	13 Feb.	27 Feb.
Moji Maru	Y. Tomioka	3757	17 Feb.	28 Feb.
Rangoon Maru	K. Tautsumi	5059	2 March	14 March
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	16 March	30 March

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

BOMBAY MANGALORE WEEKLY SERVICE.
S. S. "BRITOMART"
Sails from Alexandra Ferry Wharf No. 1, on SUNDAY the 4 Feb., 1923, at 12-30 (S. T.) touching at Malwan, Vingurla, Pangim, Marmagoa and Southern Ports upto to Mangalore returning to Bombay on 8 Feb.
Electric Lights, Excellent Cabins, Caterer on Board.
For particulars apply.
MANAGING AGENTS.
69, Cowasji Patel Street.
or
A 1, Pragmahal, Dhobi Talao.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 100,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up 25,00,125
Reserved Fund 18,00,000
HEAD OFFICE LAHORE

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala City	Hyderabad	Peshawar City
Ambala Cant	(Sind)	Okara
Bombay	Jullundur	(Deesste
Cawnpore	Jammu	Montgomery),
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D I Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapar	Multan City	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on appliastion
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Re 1 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annm.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
46, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs 5
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
E. H. HYND,
Agent.

BANKING

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.
Authorised Capital ..... Fl. 60,000,000 about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund Fl. 75,000,000 about £6,250,000
HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST BRANCHES:

Ampenan	Palembang
Bandeong	Pekalongan
Cheribon	Probolinggo
Gerantolo	Semarang
Macassar	Soerabaia
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Welterreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe
BRITISH INDIA:—Bombay and Calcutta
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd
PARIS BANKERS:—Guaranty Trust Company, of New York
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York Golman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World
BOMBAY BRANCH:
214, Hornby Road (J. N. Petit Institute Building)
Post Box No. 878.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
W. J. de GRAAN,
Manager

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Hillah
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon Esq
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased Loans and Credits granted on approved security every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER.
Manager

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
AUTHORISED CAPITAL 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 2,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ... 59,52,112/8
HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar 289 Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK LIMITED
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000 From 1st January to 30th June interest at 2 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs 5 half-yearly
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOAN AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and Exchange business of every description transacted.
T. C. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

BANKING

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)
AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 40,000,000
CAPITAL ... Rs. 85,00,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ... Rs. 53,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc. ... Rs. 6,00,000
HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD.
BRANCHES.
Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna, and Rangoon.
SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareli, Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS.—In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Re 5 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any Circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.
T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.
Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,50,66,525-3-0
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ..... Rs. 2,43,89,957-3-0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,48,567-3-0
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
BRANCHES.
LONDON, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON, ETC.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at the rate of 2½ per cent. from July to December on daily credit Balances from Rs 500 to Rs 1,00,000
Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch
Head Office.
5, Wallace Street,
Fort, Bombay.

Rs. 4,674
Our PRUDENTIAL Deposit Account has become very popular. We receive Deposits daily. Our clients are to be met all over India and even in Mesopot & Africa.
Pay Rs. 5, Rs. 10 and Rs. 50 monthly for 252 months and after 21 years draw
Rs. 2,337
Rs. 4,674
AND
Rs. 23,370
respectively
Rs.10 a Month paid regularly will ring Rs. 4,674 at the end of 252 months
YOU CAN BANK BY POST
or personally—Distance is no hindrance
6% WIDOWS' & ORPHANS' FUND
INTEREST PAID MONTHLY
Banking Business of every description transacted.
Full Particulars Free from
THE INDUSTRIAL AND EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
Phone 5305 Deptt. B. Post Box 2. BOMBAY.
Branches: Kapurthala, Karachi, Surat and Rawalpindi.
SHARES STILL AVAILABLE.
Prospectus Free.

BANKING

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
ASSETS EXCEED RS. 30,00,000.
ANNOUNCEMENT.
5% P.A. ON DAILY BALANCES.
As long as the Government of India finds it difficult to borrow funds in the open market at a rate of interest lower than 6 per cent. p. a. or at any rate below 5 per cent. p. a. we have decided to give full advantage to our customers of the predicament of the Government and to grant them 5 per cent. p. a. on their daily balances with us on Savings Accounts on and from the 1st of August, 1922. Interest payable only on the 31st day of December each year, even though an account may be closed earlier.
Investments mainly in or against Government of India Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act. For rules and particulars apply to
YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE, Esq., Director. Girgaum Branch
Dr. PRABHAKAR S SHILOTRI M.A. Ph. D., Managing Director

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... " 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 72,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. C. GRAY,
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 65,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Frenchien	Newchwang	Soura[illegible]
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Horaby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 997.

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LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH
THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.
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A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Deposit made with the Government of India for the special security of Policy-holders.
Various Schemes of Assurance to select from. Rates of Premiums very low.
For prospectus, etc.,
Please apply to—
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Secretary.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
WANTED influential and energetic AGENTS on very liberal terms.

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HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD,
CALCUTTA.
Second Quinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent., on sum assured for each complete year of insurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April 1923, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One lakh Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 47,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.
S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager.
Bombay Branch.
48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR BEST FACILITIES
CONSULT
THE HIMALAYA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
FIRE, MARINE, LIFE
MOTOR CAR,
HEAD OFFICE
CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES
BOMBAY, MADRAS, RANGOON.
For Particulars apply at
ALI BUILDING,
CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LD
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
A PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

	Rs.
Total Invested Funds Exceed	56,00,000
Total Claims Paid over	16,00,000
New Business—1921	55,86,566
New Business—Jan. to Aug., 1922 ...	90,82,000

A "National" Policy combines all that is best and latest for Life Assurance Protection. A specimen Policy form is enclosed with every Prospectus which will amply repay perusal.
For forms, Agencies, etc., apply to:
J. A. KIMBER, General Manager. S. N. BANERJEE, Secretary.
or
Messrs. DHURANDHAR BROTHERS
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. and C. I.,
Wasufally Buildings,
Opposite W. and A. Graham and Company,
Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

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STICKS.
Destroys Mosquitoes. Rs. 1-4-0 per box.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

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EST 1902.

Our tailoring department is under an Expert cutter and able workman. Orders executed promptly and carefully. Please Phone up 4008 for our representative.

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A. R. ABDURREHMAN. & Co.

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Telephone No. 4008.

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If so wear our NAVA RATNA VIJAYA-VINT—(Nine-Gemmed Victory Ring). It will make you happy and successful in life and satisfy all your desires.

According to Astrological Science all the misfortunes that befall mankind are due to the evil influence exerted by one or more of the nine planets. By worshipping the gems associated with these planets, and wearing them on one's person, the planets are propitiated and the calamities due to their influence averted. These gems can be worn either in the form o a ring, locket, necklace, pendant or any other fashionable ornament.

NAVA-RATNA VIJAY-VINTI

GIVES SUCCESS AND HAPPINESS

It is a boon to all. It will avert impending calamities and unforeseen misfortunes, and will bless you with health and vigour, marital felicity, domestic happiness, business and professional success, wealth and fame. In short, this wonderful and miraculous ring will satisfy all your desires.

In order to supply the public with genuine gems, worshipped and treated with occult incantation according to scientific and scriptural rites, we have opened an "Occult Bureau" where these can he had at varying prices to suit the pockets of all classes, rich and poor.

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For particulars etc. apply to

JYOTIRVIBHUSHAN VIDYABHASKAR

PANDIT KARTANTIK,

ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU

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(K T.) BOOTS AND SHOES Etc.
ALL SOLID LEATHER
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Special Reductions in Prices.
Supervised by a London Medalist

Slippers Rs. 3-1 to Rs. 5
Shoes Rs. 4-10 to Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 11-8
Boots Rs. 7-14 to Rs. 12
Boy's Boots Rs. 5-4
Boys' Derby Shoes Rs. 4-2

[Trunks 30" to 42" Rs. 65 to Rs.85 Suit Cases 20" to 30" Rs. 45 to Rs. 70

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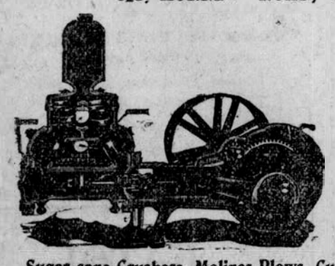
Agents :—The Western India Army, Boot and Equipment, Factory, Sion Bombay.

K. B. JOSHI & COMPANY.

321, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. (INDIA.)



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Sugar-cane Crushers, Molines Plows, Cultivators, Hand Grinding mills, etc.
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(A KEY TO PRINTING IN ENGLISH.)

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It has been manufactured for all sorts of printing works. Its impression is sharper and finer and out-turn is about 400 copies per hour It contains 2,300 varieties of lead types(that are selected by the Big Presses) 25 kinds of accessories with Direction-Book and one strong Teak-wood Press, set up with spring, brass and iron-parts. Its process of work is so easy that a boy can print it. In fact it is a complete Printing Press in miniature. Guaranteed for five years.

No.	Size of Press.		Varieties of Types.	Accessories.	Price Rs.
A	½ Foolscap	17X12in.	2300	25 kinds	40
B	Qt. Demy	12X10in.	1800	24 ,,	30
C	Letter	9X 8in.	1700	27 ,,	20
D	Post Card	7X 4in.	1300	23 ,,	12
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A R6264

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A. R. 6325.

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER, Goanese preferred. Apply sharp Dr. Dordi, Bandra.
A. R.6280.

WANTED—DRAWING MASTER with teacher's certificate. Apply stating salary required to CHAIRMAN Jubilee Institution Umreth.
A. R.6288.

WANTED—An intelligent INDIAN LADY as COMPANION, free from incumbrances. Apply Post Box No. 3155, Bombay 3.
A R6306

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A 15591

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A 15580

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C R6338.

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G 15470

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Four Babcock and Wilcock Tubular Boilers, each with 100 tubes of 4" dia. with automatic chain grate stokers. Certified pressure 160 lbs per sq inch.

One Green's Economiser of 320 tubes of 4" dia. and a self-supporting steel chimney 160 feet high by 6' dia.

Three Direct Current generators four poles 600 r.p.m. 70 Kilo-Watt 230/240 Volts. with carbon brushes and C. I. Foundation frame and bolts complete Made by Messrs. Dick Kerr & Co., Ltd., Generator are direct coupled to Steam Engines of Messrs. Bumsted and Chandle Ltd., and are also driven by rope pulleys. All can be seen in working order on application. For particulars etc., apply to Box No. 8965, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chroicle."
C15478

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RE: ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD.
(IN VOL. LIQ).

FOR SALE.—The Jubbulpore Glass Factory with its Land, Buildings, Machinery Stock, Valuable Leases, etc. For further particulars apply to S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co., 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
C15588

NOTICE.

TO LET on lease for short or long period, plots of land of various dimentions, situate at Dock Yards Road Mazgaon, opposite the Parsi Agiary, Tramway line on two sides and very near the Wadi Bunder Station and the Docks. Eminently, suited for godowns, workshops and residential quarters. Apply immediately to Messrs. PANDIA & Co., Solicitors at their Office No. 76, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
C15601

THE ZUNDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ABOVE COMPANY.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the above Co held on 19th January, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved under Article 40 of the Articles of Association to forfeit the shares of the following shareholders who have not yet paid the arrears of Allotment, First Call and Second Call or whichever may be due by them, without prejudice to the Company's right to recover the same from the said shareholders.

Nos. of Shareholders whose shares have been forfeited as per above resolution.

2, 5, 8, 10, 18, 30, 31, 32, 41, 42, 66, 72, 73, 74, 78, 89, 90, 99, 101, 107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 113, 121, 122, 127, 132, 134, 138, 140, 141, 142, 143, 164, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 190, 193, 195, 196, 197, 202, 208, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223 224, 226, 227, 232, 234, 240, 241, 244, 259, 265, 273, 275, 288, 291, 293, 300, 312, 313, 316, 350.

JUGATRAM & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
C.15602.

NOTICE.

WE beg to advise the public that the address of the Bombay Branch of The Java Sea and Fire Insurance Coy., Ltd will be as from 5th February, 1923, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Corner Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay.

The General Manager for Western India.
F. L. BRINKMAN.
R6331

NOTICE.

ANDERSON ROGERS AND WARD, LTD.

MR. T. CAMPBELL ROGERS having severed his connection with the above named Company, the Power of Attorney granted to him has now been withdrawn with his consent.

For and on behalf of
Anderson Rogers and Ward Ltd.
ROBERT WARD.
Managing Director.

Bombay, 1st February 1923.
R.6327.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

SHUTTLE TRAIN C AND D BETWEEN KALYAN AND BADLAPUR.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th February, 1923 only: Down Shuttle train C. and Up Shuttle train D will run between Kalyan and Vangani instead of between Kalyan and Badlapur to the following timings:—

DOWN C. TRAIN.

Kalyan	..... Dep.	15-55.
Ambarnath	..... Dep	16.
Badlapur	..... Dep.	16-20
Barrage	.....	16-25
Vangani	..... Arr.	16-40

UP D TRAIN.

Vangani	..... Dep.	17-40
Barrage	..... Dep.	17-57
Badlapur	..... Dep.	18-02
Ambarnath	..... Dep.	18-18
Kalyan	..... Arr.	18-29

D. A. FENTON.
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, January 30, 1923.
C.15579.

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

GUARANTEED.

British standard tests and specifications.

Used by
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
and
Leading Firms in
REINFORCED Concrete Work.

For particulars apply to:—
PURUSHOTAM VITHALDAS &CO.,
No. 2 Rampart Row, Fort BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

THE DAK BUNGALOW at Taragarh Hill (Ajmer) will be put up to Public Auction at the "Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra" at Ajmer from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. on the 17th to the 23rd February, 1923, inclusive.

The highest bidder will have to make a deposit of 25 per cent. of his bid at once and the balance within a fortnight of the demand.

The sale will be subject to confirmation by the District Board.

C. C. WATSON, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
District Magistrate
and Chairman District Board,
Ajmer-Marwara.
15471

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

ON the 30th January, 1923, the Board of Directors dispensed with the services of George A. Hartland and he has ceased to be the General Manager of the Company from that date. He has no authority to do any act in the name of or on behalf of the Company.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) J. C. SETALVAD & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 1st February, 1923.
C15594

NOTICE.

QUOTATIONS ARE INVITED for sinking in this town a dozen tube wells of about one hundred feet depth. If the scheme is a success, more wells are likely to be sunk.

A. NAYANAR,
President.
Municipal Office,
Nagercoil,
19th January, 1923.
C15544

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. THE PROPRIETORS of the Punjab Alliance Auction Rooms, Lahore, Auctioneers to the North Western Railway, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the General Stores Depot, Karachi, on THURSDAY, the 15th February, 1923, and the following days commencing daily at 9-30 a.m. a collection of approximately 11,610 cwts. of wrought iron scrap.

The terms and conditons of sale will be notified at the time of auction.

C. F. LANGER.
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Railway.
Controller of Stores' Office,
Moghalpura (Lahore)
Dated 25-1-1923.
C15550

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2626 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed the 23rd day of June 1922.

Summons to answer plaint under section 27, O. V. rr, 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The DIAMOND SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, having its registered office at 39-41, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

ATARULREHMAN AHSANNULLA, of Bombay Mahomeden Inhabitant, a Cutlery Merchant, his registered address with the Plaintiff Company being c/o S. H. Mahamed Shaffi Mahamed Rafi, 199 Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: Whereas the abovenamed plaintiffs have filed a plaint in the Court against you the abovenamed Defendant, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—

The Plaintiffs claim from the defendant the sum of Rupees 1,099-7-0 with further interest on the allotment and call moneys at 9 per cent per annum from the 1st of January, 1922 upto payment, the costs of this Suit and such further and other relief as in the circumstances may seem fit to this Honourable Court.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 6th day of March, 1923 at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 7th day of July, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 7th day of July, 1922.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C15597

WONDERFUL PREDICTIONS.

SIMPLY state your time and date of birth or writing letter. Full Annual Life-Reading with character costs Re. 1 only. Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10. Mr. Feroze Ahmed, B.A., LL.B., writes from Amritsar:—"I am much struck with your true calculations your character reading is wonderfully accurate etc. GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL Kasimkote, Vizag District.
R.6323.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE SECOND PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE, BOMBAY

Case No. 1156/S of 1922.

Miss GOOLBAI SORABJI D. DUBASH; Miss COOVERBAI SORABJI D. DUBASH ..... Complainants.

v/s.

CURSEJI LIMJI, Mrs. BACHUBAI CURSETJI LIMJI ..... Accused

CHARGE: Insult and Defamation Section 504 and 500 I. P. Code..

Mr. Coltman, Mr. Davar and Mr. Nariman for complainants.

Mr. Velinker with Mr. Vaidya for the accused.

Case is compounded on accused No. 1, stating that he apologises for the language used by him and that he makes no allegations against the character of the complainants and that he will not insult or molest them hereafter.

Accused No. 2 without admitting that she used any words that were defamatory stating that she regrets the occurrence and that she makes no allegations of any kind against the character of the complainants or either of them and that she has no desire to molest them.

Accused acquitted Section 345 C. P. Code.

(Initialled) F. O.

12-1-23.

True copy,

FRANK OLIVEIRA.

Ag: 2nd Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Applied for 26-1-23.
Ready on 26-1-23.
Delivered on 26-1-23.

C15599

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5679 of 1922.
No. 55.
10-1-23.

E 5822.
22-12-22.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 15th day of December, 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V, rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. HIRJI GHELLABHAI and Co., a firm, carrying on business as Sirrom and Merchants at Bhat Bazar, Mandvi, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

K. M. ABDUL KADAR and Co., a firm, until lately carrying on business as Merchants at Jakeria Masjid Memonwada, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyon the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:

The plaintiffs claim from the defendants the sum of Rs. 5,000 with interest at 9 per cent per annum from the 8th day of April, 1922, till judgment, costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 27th day of February, 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of you case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 21st day of December, 1922.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 21st day of December, 1922.

Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C15598

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO GINNERS AND GIN STORES MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 CASES FIXED KNIVES OF MESSRS. PLATT BROS.

On THURSDAY, the 15th Feb. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by public auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows St. Fort by order of the Bank concerned:—

7 cases each containing 144 Fixed knives of Platt Bros.

3½ inches broad for 40 inches D. A. GIN Fx 80.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd February 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES BLACK AND COLOURED COTTON COATINGS.

By order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mr. Calhanji Hirachand, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 5th February 1923 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

5 cases black striped cotton coatings case Nos. 33-42, 43-44 ins. 40-5 yards, 30 pieces a case.

5 cases coloured striped cotton coatings case Nos. 43-47, 43-44 ins. 40-5 yards, 30 pieces a case.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very Old China and Georgian Mahogany, and Blackwood Household Furniture, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 8th Feb. 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Bombay Garage premises, Apollo Bunder, opp. Yacht Club Chambers, the very rare and Old China and Mingworks, old Blackwood Georgian Mahogany furniture Zoonda almyrahs, blackwood inlaid carved round table, brass folding teapoys, chiffoniers blackwood palm stands, fancy cabinets, Cheval glass, telescopic dining table on castors, sideboards, blackwood beds, chairs, easy chairs, pier and card tables etc. etc.

Property of Nigel F. Paton, Esq. of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF STATIONERY, RIVETS, GUM, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd February 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

By order of the Banks concerned and on account of the concerned.

197 Bags Mild Steel round rivets, each one cwt. of Belgium make.

12 cases stationery containing writing pads and Boxes as per Invoice of William Ritchie and Sons Ltd.

By order of the concerned.

2 bundles Manila rope about 23 cwt. (of 7 inch.)

5 cases each 30 boxes German make Carbon Paper foolscap size.

1 lot best English and American Machinist Tools.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2561 of 1922 (Magniram v/s. Umedchand).

5 Bags Gum.

AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred office Shigram.
1 second hand rubber tyred Landau.
1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

On SUNDAY, the 4th day of February, 1923, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 16, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, (on the seaside), very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and Devji Canji, rich plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large and small side boards, dinner wagons, carpets, electric hall and table lamps, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suites, rich cabinets, mirror back chiffoniers, corner cabinets, table ornaments, one sweet tone Cottage piano, English ice box, single iron bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, easy chairs, teapoys, hat-stand, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of N. Dexey, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT ANDHERI.

Under instructions from Messrs. Madhowji and Co., Attorneys for the estate of the late Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai (deceased), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 4th February 1923, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements and hereditaments and buildings erected and standing thereon situate in the village of Andheri, Taluka Salsette District Thana, in the registration Subdistrict of Bandra admeasuring according to recent Survey 2090 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector under Survey No. 64 Pot 1 and Survey No. 98 No. 1 and Survey No. 124 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by public Road leading from Bandra to Ghodbunder on or towards the West and South by the property of Pandurang Bhawoo Patel on or towards the North by the compound of Charitable Dispensary of Seth Nusserwanji Wadia and which said land is delineated on the plan thereof initialled by the attorneys of the Vendors which said premises are now in the possession of Vendors.

For further terms and condition of sales apply to Messrs. Madhowji and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

On TUESDAY, the 6th February, 1923, at No. 9, Dean Lane, near Humum Street, Fort, at 3 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY AND CO. will sell by Public Auction, very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, sideboard, dinner wagon, dumbwaiters, tea tables, silver show and cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, carved blackwood furniture, Rool top writing table and revolving office chair English safe box, Ice Refugerator Electric Table fan low arm chairs hot stands carpets. Mirror and panelled almirah single mirror door almirah cupboard, clothes and gown press, dressing tables, marble top wash table, knake, cottage piano, motor car, luncheon, carrier and Electric table lamps.

The property of a gentleman:—
Property of another gentleman:—

1 Brand new A. E. Villiers Motor Cycle 2¾ H. P. in working order.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2736.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the following parties:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Mahomed Hassum and Co.:—

8122 No. 1—1 case Sateen Jean 50 pieces 26½/27½in.
8009 No. 5/6—2 cases Cotton Suiting each 32 pieces 28in.
7665 No. 3/4—2 cases Honllad Duck each 55 pieces 28/29in.
8024 No. 1/2—2 cases Holland Duck each 55 pieces 28/29in.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Hajee Abdulla Hajee Cassum:—

Ex. S. S. "Benca.".
8052 No. 2—1 case Cotton Trousering 52in.
Ex. S. S. Prinz Friedrich."
8149 No. 1—1 case White Cotton Interlining 34in.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Gulamalli Hussanjee:—

Ex. S. S. "City of Lahore."
8263 No. 1/2—2 cases Elastic Canvas Brown, Black and White 23½/24in.
Ex. S. S. "Clan Stuart."
8279 No. 2—1 case Indigo Serge 54/56in.
8284 No. 1—1 case Woollen Suiting Cloth 60in.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Vullabhdas Bhogabhai and Messrs. Fernandes Suarastri and Co.:—

2 cases Icilma Face Cream and Shampoo Powder.

By order of the Bank concerned:—

30 cases Harricane Lanterns.
20 cases Rice Bowls.
2 cases Royal Ribbon Inker.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1923.

VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in No. 96, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the following parties concerned, household furniture, iron sofas, phonographs, jewellery, etc., comprising:—

Dining table, chairs, drawing room set of sofas and chairs, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, almirah, teapoys, easy chair, sofas, cash box, carpets, marble tables, Oliver typewriter, chest of drawers, rocking chair, Baba cot, iron single cots, palm stands, watches, phonographs, time-pieces, Baba gharry, steel cash box, bookstand, electric lamps, etc.

Iron safes of different sizes:—

Godfrey's safes sizes 24 by 26 by 28 by 30 by 36 by 40in.
George safe sizes 30 inches.
Davison safes sizes 30 by 40 inches.

Jewellery by order of the concerned:—

Diamond and emerald bracelet, necklaces, single diamond rings, booty, earrings, pearl mala, bangles, etc.

By order of a private gentleman:—

4 pearl bangles, 1 lot silverware, 1 pair diamond kudas.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Goolam Husein:—

1 diamond collar button.

Property of one Parsee gentleman:—

4 pearl bangles of 2 strings.

Property on view.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1923.

The GILL Piston Ring

GILL ONE-PIECE PISTON RINGS.

SUITABLE FOR ALL CARS AND MOTORCYCLES

Complete stock just opened out.

Sole Agents—

THE

Advance Motor Co.,

ACCESSORY SPECIALISTS,
LAMINGTON ROAD,....BOMBAY.
Telegrs: "Automotive"

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT——3RD WEEK

Present

Pathe superb Serial

THE SEVEN PEARLS

(3 Episodes—6 Reels)

Romance! Thrill!! Adventure!!!

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES Ltd.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P. M.

ANNA PAVLOVA
ANNA PAVLOVA

AND FULL COMPANY
OF
25 BRILLIANT ARTISTES 25
IN

RUSSIAN BALLET,

TO-NIGHT SATURDAY

PROGRAMME No. III

"THE MAGIC FLUTE," SNOWFLAKES"
"DIVERTISSEMENTS"

Plans at ROSE & Co., Ltd., up to 1 p.m.
After 3 p. m. at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-day at 6-30 P. M.

To-Morrow at 9-45 P. M.

"THE DECOY"

Tale of an innocent Young Woman's Trials and her eventual Triumph.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Direction Madan Theatres Ltd.

To-day and To-morrow at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.

A Paramount Picture in 5 Reels.

IDOLS OF CLAY

FEATURING:—

MAE MURRAY

The former Sensational Dancer of the Zeigfield Follies proves herself a talented emotional actress in

IDOLS OF CLAY

Life had mocked at their dreams—and tumbled hem into the depths.

What was left to them now?

Come, see what love can do. Under warm skies on a Tropical Isle. In pleasure resorts of the rich.

In underworld dives of London.

A Famous Romance of three Worlds.

EMPRESS THEATRE

To-day and To-morrow at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
Present
THE ITALA FILM CO.'S
MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION

PHANTOM OF THE LAKE
PHANTOM OF THE LAKE
PHANTOM OF THE LAKE

Gripping,—Appealing, irrisistible,
IN SEVEN TERRIFIC REELS
Produced on a Stupendous Scale by the ITALA FILM CO., of TURIN.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

ON

Saturday 3rd February 1923
(Night p. m. 8-30)

Vidyaharan.

Sunday 4th February 1923
(p.m. 3-30 Noon).

Sanvashayakalol.

Manager.

Maharastra Natak Mandali

will stage at

BOMBAY THEATRE

AT

GRANT ROAD

NEW PLAY! NEW PLAY

MAYECHA POOT.

(by Mr. Joshi, author of VICHITRA LILA)

on

Saturday, 3rd February 1923 (9 P.M. Night.)

and

Sunday, 4th February 1923 (3-30 P.M.) Noon.

Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

The Stupendous Photo-drama of the Season—the Greatest Sensation of the year—the mighty, thrilling Universal Jewel Production—To-Night—This Week—

"THE STORM"

featuring the pre-eminently popular Star

HOUSE PETERS

Supported by a very notable cast including Virginia Vally, Matt Moore and Josef Swickard.

A Northern Woodsman of Primitive Honesty, Afraid of Women because he had never known them, and a Blase Rounder of the Cities, "Off" Women because he had seen too much of them, were forced to live in a Winter-Bound Cabin with a Girl whose beauty maddened Them and whose innocence Held Them back. See House Peters with Matt Moore and Virginia Vally in

"THE STORM"

The Vivid Beauty of Nature was reflected in the Innocent Face of Manette; the Cleanness of the Forest in Burr Winton's Soul; Then the Northern Suulight was broken into by the Figure of a Man From "Outside," and the Queerest of Triangles Came Into Being with

"THE STORM"

"Remember Burr, She is a Nice Girl Now"!! That Was the Cry of One Kind of a Man to Another As the Two Fought in the Gloom of a Northland Forest Over An Innocent Girl. See

"THE STORM"

Please Note:—As this Super-production is in 8 reels—8000 feet—no comedy or Gazette is included in the Programme. So you are requested to come just in right time.

Five Shows TO-DAY: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD TELEPHONE NO. 3455.

TO-DAY & THIS WEEK

After a long interval

Shakuntala or the Lost Ring

(THE FAMOUS STORY BY MAHAKAVI KALIDAS.)

THE MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS

TO-NIGHT

THE NATIONAL FILM Co.'s mythological production

VAMAN AVATAR or BALI RAJA.

NEXT WEEK

A sensational Indian mythological production

MAHA NANDA

produced by SHRIYUT PHALKE

The famous producer of BIRTH of KRISHNA.

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR"
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
Will Be Shortly Staged
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI

FOUNDED BY
LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
of the novel 3 Hours' Drama

Turungachya Darat

(On the Threshold of Jail)
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
on
SATURDAY the 3rd Feb. 1923 at 9 p. m. Sharp (S. T.) and
SUNDAY the 4th Feb. 1923 at 3 p. m. Sharp (S. T.)
at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

Plans and Tickets at the Company's Residence in Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum.

PENDHARKAR AND CHAPEKAR,
Proprietors.

NOVELTY CINEMA

TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)

PRESENTS

DAMAJI

Note the change in time and rates:—

Saturday 3 Shows:—3-30, 5-15 & 7-0.
Sunday 3 Shows:—7-0, 8-45 & 10-30.
Wednesday 2 Shows:—5-15 & 7-0.
On other days 4 Shows:—5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30.
Saturday, Bank Holiday and Amavasya extra Shows:—3-30 p. m.

OUR RATES:—

Box seat Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1-8.
Reserved Re. 1. 1st class gallery As. 12.
1st class As. 9. Second class As. 7 and 3rd class As. 4.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indian	100
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

New york tone:—Declined owing to favourable weather reports and to bear pressure and liquidation.

Mid. Americans Spot quiet		15.67
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		17·65
New York, 11 a.m.	March	27 39
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May	27·64
	July	27·23
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	27.18
	July	26.97

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool Feb. 1,

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Feb.	—
Mar.	15.21+06
April	—
May	15 05+07
June	—
July	14·82+05
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	13.80—07
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	—
EGYPTIANS March	17 05
May	1 30

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 31.

months	To-day's prices.
February	16·70—05
March	16·85—05
April	16·95—05
May	17.08—07
June	17·88—07
July	17.23—07
August	17,33—07
September	17,38—07
October	17·43—07
November	17·48—07

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 31.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		40,000
" Exports to Great Britain		21,000
" " to Continent		20,000
Futures at New York	March	27.39—56
" " "	May	27·38—57
" " "	July	27.18—59
" " "	Oct.	25,00—43
Spot Cotton at New York		27.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		27.00
Futures at New Orleans	May	27.04
" " "	July	27.05
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		12 7 16
Demand Bills		—
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		64 3/4

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Feb. 1.

M. G. Bengal	Good	8·80
" "	Fully Good	9.20
" "	Fine	9.60
No. 1 Oomra,	Good	10.95
" "	Fully Good	11.35
" "	Fine	11.75
M. G. Broach	Good	12.70
" "	Fully Good	13.10
" "	Fine	13.50
M. G. Scinde	Good	8.70
" "	Fully Good	9.10
" "	Fine	9.50

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.

Months	To-day's Prices.
February	15.11—10
March	15.06—09
April	14.97—98
May	14.90—08
June	14.71—08
July	14.65—08
Aug.	14.41—07
Sept.	14.03—05
Oct.	13.68—25
Nov.	13.51—05
Dec.	13.36—05
Jan.	13,27—03

Tone:—Quiet.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 31.

Futures at New York	Mar.	27.27
	May	Mutilated.
	July	"
	Oct.	24.90

Liverpool, Feb. 1.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool	Mar.	15.06
	May	14.90
	July	14.66
	Oct.	13.68

London, Feb. 1.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 3/8 Steady.
Bar Gold £4-8-8 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 31 1/4 Quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan 31.

Rentes 3 per cent	58
Bar Silver Spot	31 7/16
" " 2 months hence	31 1/16
Closing Tone of silver Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rates per cent since 17th July 1922,	£3
Interest day to day loans	1 1/8
" " 7 day Market loans	1 1/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan, 31.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Jan.-Feb.	45
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Jan.-Feb. Sellers	44 9
Australian Jan.-Feb. Buyers	49/6
Karachi Barley Jan.-Feb.	28
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. J.L.F. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	48/6
" Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	48

Tone:—Quiet.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	18 7/8
Hongkong	118 1/2
National	45 1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	13 3/4
Eastern Bank	5 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Jan.-Feb, Sellers,	£ 17
LINSEED Argentine Jan-Feb Sellers quiet.	£ 17 3/8
LINSEED, Bombay Bold per ton Jan.-Feb. Afloat Paid	21 3/8
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Sellers	9 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED—Jan.-Feb. Sellers	£ 17 1/2

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 70
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 65 1/2
Copper Braziers	£ 83
Yellow Metal	7 7/8
Hard Spelter	30
Corrugated Sheets	£ 85/8

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris — Francs —

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 87 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 1/2
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 %	56
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	65 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	56 1/2
7 per cent Indian Loan	£ 113 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar Apl	17 1/4
Plantations First Latex Crepe Feb.	17 1/2
Freights of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	13/6

Tone:—Steadier After Easier.

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C. & F, Calcutta Nominal	19 5/8
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar, Sellers	20/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Feb-Mar. Sellers	21/1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Feb.-Mar, Sellers	21 1 1/2

Tone:—

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

February, 2.

A further drop of 6 points in New York futures and 8 points in Liverpool has been reported to-day. At the opening the New York market advanced on general buying but later eased on continued long liquidation and general selling. Our local market continues to remain steady. From the statistical point of view the outlook appears to be very bullish and we can see nothing except possible outside factors to intefere with the upward trend of prices.

In sympathy with the lower advices from Home the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 505½ for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May and going down by a rupee on Offices selling advanced to Rs. 508½ on buying by Marwari Operators and jobbers. Selling by Offices caused the market to give way to Rs. 506½. Again the values improved to Rs. 508/- on Marwari jobbers buying. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 507½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 507½ and closed at Rs. 507/-.

Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 456½ and steadily advanced to Rs. 462½, and Marwari Operators and the Japan House being buyers. Selling by Offices caused a setback and the prices eased to Rs. 460½, the rate at 4. p.m. being Rs. 461½. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs. 374/- whilst may Rs. 376/- nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday. The demand for ready has been quite good and the stock in the hands of sellers does not amount to more than about three lakhs of bales, which at this time of the year is distinctly on a low side.

PATEL BROTHERS COTTON REPORT.

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 5 points lower.

We have received the following cable from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool, dated the 1st instant.

"General buying early, long liquidation, market lacks support. New York, nervous continued liquidation and foreign selling: rallied near the close on professional covering."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review the Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole display a sharp decline both in Liverpool and New York. In the early part of the week the market declined on continued long liquidation. Later the values improved on trade and commission Houses buying. The market again gave way on heavy long liquidation and south selling.

The undertone of the American market is very steady and we continue to look for higher prices eventually, but recommend our friends to be cautious for the present as outside factor may interfere with the normal course of prices. As regards our market we still hold very bullish views based on the undoubted strength of the statistical position, which must sooner or later make itself felt here. Owing to the fact that trading in Fine M. G. Oomra for deliveries later than March has been prohibited by the East India Cotton Association Ltd owing to the scarcity of tenderable cotton, the whole bulk of forward operations will after March be confined to the Broach contract, and we think that this is undoubtedly a bullish factor, as we do not see where the supplies of Broach cotton for tender are to come from. There has already been a considerable volume of trading in Fine Broach for February March delivery, and we understand that the contracts have gone into strong hands, in addition to which—Exporters have been free buyers at very high rates in up country markets so that in our opinion nearly half the Broach cotton must by now be non-available for sale in this market.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with a week ago:—

	Last week.	This week.
Liverpool March	15.91	15.06—85
Liverpool May	15.72	14.90—82
Liverpool July	15.46	14.66—80
Liverpool October	14.45	13.68—77
New York March	28.54	27.27—127
New York May	28.74	27.52—132
New York July	28.40	27.08—132
New York October	26.18	24.90—128

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully good M. G. Broach April May opened on the 26th ultimo at Rs. 507 and on bringing by commission Houses values advanced to Rs. 509½. In sympathy with a substantial decline in New York futures the market opened easier next day at Rs. 497 and on buying by Japanese Houses the prices touched Rs. 499. Owing to a further decline in New York futures on the 29th ultimo the market opened at Rs. 495¼ and steadily advanced till Rs. 508 on the 30th ultimo on heavy short covering and buying by Marwari jobbers and a well-known Indore Operator. Again touching Rs. 505½ the market advanced to Rs. 513½ on the 31st ultimo on buying by offices and Commission Houses and short covering, and after sharp fluctuations closed on the 1st instant at Rs. 507½ Fine M. G. Oomra March opened on the 26th ultimo at Rs. 450½ and advanced to Rs. 454½ or buying by Japanese Houses. Next day the market opened at Rs. 444 on receipt of lower advices from Home and after fluctuating within a range of four rupees steadily advanced to Rs. 464 on buying by Offices and Marwari operators. On the 1st instant in accordance with a heavy drop in New York futures the market opened at Rs. 459 and after sharp fluctuations closed on the same day at Rs. 459½. F.G.M.G Bengal March opened on the 26th ultimo at Rs. 367 and closed on the 1st instant at Rs. 374 the highest being Rs. 376 and the lowest Rs. 366. F. G. M. G. Bengal May opened on the 1st instant at Rs. 379 and closed at Rs. 378 same day.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6. P. M.)

Bombay, Feb, 2.

F. G. Broach	April-May		Rs. 507
F. G. Bengal	March		373
Fine Oomra	March		461
F.G, M. G. Bengal	May		377

E. I, C, A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

F. G. M. G. Broach	April-May		Rs. 507
F, G. M. G. Bengal	March		371
Fine M. G. Oomra	March		461
F. G. Southerns	May/June		522

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Description	Super-Fine	F	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	420	405	385	370
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	495	480	465	—
M. G. Central P. No.1	530	515	500	—
M. G. Central P, No. 2.	515	500	485	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 4 p.m of 1st Feb, 1922,

Cotton	24,348	Bales
Wheat	4,909	Cwts
Linseed	1,001	"
Rapeseed	1,492	"
Gingellyseed	5,136	"
Poppyseed	742	"
Groundnuts	12,943	"
Castorseed	1,573	"
Rice	115,689	"
Myrabolliams	7,126	"
Cottonseed	26,105	"
Mowrasseed	453	"
Gram	1,084	"
Jawar	766	"
Masur	66	"
Barley	1370	"
Bajra	4,814	"
Coal	1,117	Tones

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

	Year, 1922-23	Year, 1921-22
Receipts for the week ending 1st February 1923	1,70,923	1,16,563
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1922 to 1st Feb. 1923	14,27,798	16,24,739
Shipments for the week ending 1st Feb 1923 Europe	15,021	..
China, Japan and Coast Ports	1,07,550	..
Total	1,22,571	..
Afloat in harbour Europe	34,351	..
China, Japan and Coast Ports	1,31,505	..
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1922 to 1st Feb. 1923.		
Europe	3,25,025	2,63,246
China Japan and Coast Ports	7,07,759*	7,59,713
Total	10,32,184	10,22,559

	Bales.
Total exports by rail from 1st Sept, 1922 to 1st Feb. 1923	43,150
Balance stock of cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 1st February 1923	7,14,724

* Including 1426 Bales for U. S. of America

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 24-13-0.
Bars Gold forward 24-13-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 24-9-0.
Bars Silver ready 78-8-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 79-4-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 78-13-0.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 9/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 5/16.
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 5/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 5/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 5/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 7/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 1/2.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 522.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 562.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 552.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 153.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 147.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 230.
On Singapore—
Bank's buying D D Rs. 173.
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 316.
London Gold ready sh. 88-8.
London Silver ready d. 31-4.
London Silver forward d. 30-15.
Tone of Silver—Dull Selling by China Banks caused fall, Buyers holding back.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars. 4,66-1/4.
French Exchange Frcs. 78.70.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 91.30.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 24.90.
Italian Exchange Liras. 98.00.
German Exchange Mrks. 180,000.
Prague Exchange Krons. 162.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57/8.
3 per cent War Loan 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1929 99/8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 99/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 99/12.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 67.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1936 94/8.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 67
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 94/8.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 67.

FINANCE.

MONEY.

Conditions in the money market have in some degree eased as compared with the very firm conditions prevailing last week. Call money is available at about 7 per cent and the short deposit rate is about 7½ per cent for the two to four months period. This is due mainly to the fact that a fairly large amount of money was paid to the banks for gold and silver which arrived by the last mail. Government balances in the Imperial Bank, moreover, show an increase, as Government revenues are now coming more strongly. It is reported that about 2/3 of the Council Bills were allotted to Bombay last Wednesday. Should the above conditions continue and as money is coming in from Bullion imports, the Banks balance at the Imperial Bank will probably show an increase next week.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, Government deposits show an increase of Rs. 129.11 lacs, while the other deposits have decreased by Rs. 28.84 lacs. The cash balance has increased by Rs. 50,000 and now stands at Rs. 12,00,00,000, the percentage being 17.39 as compared with 17.56 of last week. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

In consequence of the somewhat improved conditions in the money market, the fall in Government securities has been arrested and there is a fair amount of inquiry at the lower level for 6 per cent Bonds, more particularly the 1932 bonus which are increasing in popularity.

EXCHANGE.

The exchange market was steady during the early part of the week and the rates opened about 1s. 4-7/8d. for ready T. T.; but in absence of export bills to any large extent both here and in Calcutta, and with the ease in the money market accompanied by a revival of good inquiry for bullion imports the rates gave way, business being done at 1s. 4-9/32d. for ready. At this low level the market appears steady but uncertain. As the result of violent fluctuations, the business in the market was on a very restricted scale and did not amount to anything like that of the previous week.

The following is the result of this week's sale of Council Bills by the Government of India for Rs. 75 lacs:—Tenders for bills for Rs. 50,000 at 1/4 17/32 per rupee, and Rs 50,000 at 1/4 1/2 per rupee. Deferreds for Rs. 5,00,000 at 1/4 17/32 per rupee and Rs 5,00,000 at 1/4 1/2 per rupee and for Immediates for Rs. 15,00,000 at 1/4 19/32 per rupee and Rs. 45,00,000 at 1/4 9/16 per rupee were accepted in full. Deferreds at 1/4 15/32 received an allotment of four lacs. Rs. 75,00,000 will be offered for sale next week with no intermediates.

As mentioned in our last report, heavy imports were at length seen to have effected the rates, although at the present level the import of gold is not profitable. A further demand for remittances for gold is therefore unlikely. It is satisfactory to be able to report that the negotiations carried on in New York for the funding of British debts and the counter proposals of the American Government have at last been accepted by the British Cabinet; the effects of this will naturally be to cause an improvement in the American cross rate on London: the rate has already advanced and closes at dollars 4.66¼ steady.

Owing to the European political situation, the Continental exchanges are in a very disturbed condition, the French franc having depreciated to 79.90, the Belgian franc to 91.60 and the Italian liras to 98.50. German marks took a further downward plunge reaching the record figure of 2,40,000 to the pound sterling, the lowest level as yet reached, but reacted towards the close to 1,90,000.

GOLD.

The rates for gold both for ready and forward moved in sympathy with sterling exchange. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were Rs. 25-4 and Rs. 24-13-6 for ready, Rs. 25-3-6 and Rs. 24-11-6 for February and Rs. 24-14-6 and Rs. 24-7-6 for March. The price of the metal in London improved to 90s. on India buying but subsequently declined to 88s. 8d. The on-take was on an average of about 50,000 tolas a day and it is reported that a large portion of the gold which arrived by the last mail, namely £11¼ lacs. has been railed up-country. The stock is estimated at about 1½ lacs tolas not including the arrivals by the incoming mail. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £500,000.

The total import of Gold during the week in coins and bars amounted to Rs 1,81,12,408/-. The total imports during the month of January have amounted to about Rs. 3,33,86,860/- and the approximate total off-take during the month was estimated at 8,65,000 tolas.

SILVER.

Silver was easy during the early part of the week, but improved on favourable advices from China; the delicate situation in the Near East was also responsible to a certain extent for the rise short-lived as it proved to be) in both gold and silver markets. The price in London declined (from 32d. to 31-1/6d. for ready and from 31-3/16d. to 30-15/16d. for forward, as it is believed that the demand from India for ready shipment will not be on the scale of the previous week, this week's mail being the last to arrive before presentation of the Indian budget. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were Rs. 80-14 and Rs. 79-10 for ready, Rs. 80-13 and Rs 79-9 for February and Rs. 79-11 and Rs. 79-6 for March.

The Shanghai-London rate was at 3s. 1-5/16d. during the early part of the week, but declined subsequently to 3s. 1d. The off-take has improved to some 250 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 1800 bars. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £4,20,000.

The total import of bars silver during the week amounted to 2,278 bars. The total imports during the month of January have amounted to 9,350 bars, and the total approximate off-take during the month was estimated at some 7,550 bars.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open throughout the week, with the exception of Thursday, the first day of the February settlement. During the early part of the week, the market was easy on account of the approaching settlement, but later, after the adjustments for the settlement had been effected prices firmed up and closed steady. There was a fair volume of business passing for forward delivery both in Cotton mill shares and in miscellaneous shares and the tone of the market continues healthy. This increased business is not to be attributed so much to improved news from the cotton or yarn markets, or to increased buying for genuine investment, but rather to speculative activity in view of the situation in Europe and of expectations of an increase in import duties on iron and steel in the forthcoming budget. The improvement in prices during the week ranged from 25 to 75 points.

Central India shares improved from Rs. 3,140 to Rs. 3,205, Crescent from Rs. 402/8 to Rs. 410, Century from Rs. 635 to Rs. 660, Kohinoor from Rs. 1,830 to Rs. 1,905, New Great from Rs. 597/8 to Rs. 615, Pearl from Rs. 845 to Rs. 872/8 and Swadeshi from Rs. 3,290 to Rs. 3,335. Bombay Dyeing, however eased from Rs. 1,390 to Rs. 1,370 as the result of profit taking, while in Shapurjis a big business was done between Rs. 210 and Rs. 212/8.

In the miscellaneous section, there was some revived activity due to the reasons mentioned above. Tata deferreds improved from Rs. 170 to Rs. 202/8. Bombay Trams were steady round Rs. 105. In cement shares Bundis were steady around Rs. 25/8. Indian Cement improved from Rs. 192 to Rs. 195, but Katni Ordinary eased from Rs. 190 to Rs. 185, while the deferreds improved from Rs. 920 to Rs. 925. With reference to the suggestion of import duties for the protection of the iron and steel industry, there would appear to be an equally strong case for the protection of India's cement industry, which is at present open to all the disadvantages attendant upon under-selling by foreign competitors.

Among Bank shares Imperial Banks were steady round Rs. 1,320, with Contributories round Rs. 325. Bank of India shares also continue steady around Rs. 92, while Tata Banks are quoted at Rs. 14/8.

SHARES.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1315, India 92, Central 35, Tata Bank 14/8, and Eastern 76.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2400, Alliance 230, Apollo 48/12, Birla Mills 60, By. Cotton 880, By. Dyeing 1360, Bradbury 825, Century 652/8, Cent India 9180, Colaba Land 1905, Coorla 180, Crescent 408/12, Edw. Sassoon 375, Elphinstone 100, Fazulbhoy 100, Gokak 295, Ind. Bleaching 220, Ind. Maiwa 580, Jamshed Mfg. 320, Kastoorchand 470, Khatao 399, Kohinoor 1895, Luxmi Cotton 5100, Madhavrao Scd. 145, Madhowji 345, Mathuradas 550, M. Petit 3500, Meyer Sassoon 230, Morarji 5400, New Great 612/8, New City 520, Pabani 595, Pearls 862 5 Phoenix 800, Shapurji 208/12, Simplex 527.8, Swan 925, Standard 2025, Tata Mill 575 and Vishnu Cotton 2050.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 405, B. Burma 440, B. Burma N. 1. 130, Bt. Burma pet 7/6, B. Tramway 108/12 B. Steam 150, Bundi Cement 25/8, Ind. Cement 190, Katni Ord. 185, Katni Defd. 920xd, New India 19/8, Tata Iron Ord. 58/12, Tata Iron Defd. 201/4, Tata Hydro 730, Tata Oil 46/4 and Scindia Steam 8/12.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Feb. 2.

Name.	Opening rates	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates
In lose Malwa	—	—	—	580
Colaba	—	—	—	1900
Crescent	415	—	410	410
Kohinoor	1905	1920	1870	1885
Nagpore Ordy.	3225	—	3170	3180
New Great	617-8	—	610	612-8
Pearl	875	—	860	867-8
Phoenix	—	—	—	802-8
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	875
Bombay Dyeing	1380	—	1355	1360
Sir Shapoorji	212-8	—	210	210
Simplex	532-8	542-8	527-8	530
Swan	—	—	—	920
Swadeshi	3325	—	3295	3295
Century	662-8	—	650	652-8
Alcock	—	—	—	402-8
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	192-8
Katni Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	185
Katni Cement Defd.	—	—	—	940
Tata Steel Defd.	205	—	197-8	201-4
Tata Steel Ordy.	—	—	—	60
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	26
Bombay Burma, Old	—	—	—	440
Bombay Burma, New	—	—	—	130
Bombay Steam, Ordy.	—	—	—	145
Bombay Electric Tramway	—	—	—	110
Central India Mining	—	—	—	22-8
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	30

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Feb. 2nd

Name	Paid up amount	Face-Div. Value paid		Last Div.	Quotations. to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	9%	275/8
Alliance	100	100	Jan-Aug.	7%	120
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	7%	75
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	10%	1315
" Contributary	122	"		10	325
India	50	100	Jan-July	7%	92
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	7%	35
Tata Bank	22 1-2	75	"	as. 8	14/8
Chartered Bank	£. 5	£.5	Apr-Oct.	13/3	—
Eastern	£ 5	£.10	"		76
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	S 125	S 125	"	£ 5	£ 118 1/2
Mercantile Bank of India	A £ 12 1/2	"	"	16%	£ 27 1/4

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmadabad Prantij	500	500	Feb,-Oct.	11 1/2%	660xd
Amritsar Patty	100	100	"	8 1/4%	110
Central Provinces	100	100	"	8%	92
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	"	4 1/2%	52/12
Dond Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2 1/2%	65
Khulsa Bhagirhat.	100	100	"	4%	100
Larkhana	100	100	"	4%	74
Mandhra Bhoa	90	100	Feb-Aug.	4 7/8%	62xd
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5 per cent,	58
Sara Sirajguni	130	100	Mar-Sept.	1 1/4%	65
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	76
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul-Jan.	8 1/2%	115
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	"	500
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	18	18	July	1/8	25/8
Bamankua	5	..	..	..	4
Central Mining	10	..	..	32 8%	23
Indian Cement	250	250	..	20%	190
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	"	20	185
" Defd	40	40	"	184 10	920xd
Sivrajpur	10	10	"	4-2-4	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance Alliance.	500	500	Apr-Oct.	250	2400
Cotton	100	100	"	40	230
Apollo	50	50	Feb.-Jan.	8	48/12
Birla Mills	100	100	Apl, Sept.	8	60
By. Cotton	500	500	Sept-Dec	100	880
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-Apl.	72/8	13 0
Bradbury	250	250	June-Nov.	80	825
Bombay Industrial	100	100	"	18	75
Century	100	100	pt-Sep.	40	652/8
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	200	3180
Colaba Land	700	700	March	90	1905
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	10	180
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	30	4.8/12
Currimbhoy	350	350	"	50	..
David	250	250	Apl.-Sept.	45	..
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apl.	80	980
E. D. Sassoon United	11/2	10	Sept.	as. 8	4
Edward Sassoon,	200	200	Mar-Aug.	25	375
Elphinstone	100	100	June	25	100
Fazulbhoy	250	250	"	100	1105
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sept.	125	1800
Globe	100	100	"	30	150
Gokak	100	100	"	15	200
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May	10	2 0
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb.	40	580
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	15	320
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.	50	470
Khatao	100	100	Apl.-Nov.	25	395
Kilachand Mill's	25	25	Aug-Jan	as 12	13/8
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar-Aug.	72-8	1385
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Ap.-Oct.	250	5100
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	"	28	145
Madhowji	100	100	July-Dec;	30	3-5
Mathuradas	500	500	May-Nov	35	550
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	250	3800
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.	15	230
Morarji	1000	1000	Ap.-Nov	500	5400
New Great	200	200	Mar-Sept	35	612 8
New City	102	100	"	35	520
Pabani	250	250	"	50	595
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec	70	862/8
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug.	65	800
Premier	100	100	May		115
Planet	100	100	Dec-Aug	15	160
Presidency Mills	125	125	Aug-Jan	25	165
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr-Aug	15	—
Shapurji	102	101	Aug-Sept	20	110
Sholapur	2000	1000	Apr-Oct.	1800	14000xd
Simplex	250	250	Jan-Dec.	15	527/8
Standard	500	500	Apr-Sept	130	2025
Swan	250	250	Mar-Aug	70	925
Swadeshi	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	3290
Tata Mill	500	500	ay-Oct	60	775
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apr-Oct	100	2050

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricy	188	100	"	5 %	95
Andhra Valley	1200	1000	"	5	660xd
By. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	"	5	103 12
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	28	730

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	123	"	50	405
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	"	10	440
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	"	4	130
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	15	1350
Bt. Burma Pet	8	£.	Mar-Oct.as 3.		7/8
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs. 41/2 p. c,		150
Kemp & Co.	200		July.	20	148
Marchs	200		July	28	52
New India Insur.	25	250	"	"	19/8
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	36%	335
Phillips	48		July	10%	42
Port Canning	1000		Sept	5 p c,	635
Scindia Steam	30	30	"	"	8/12
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.	75	75	Sept.	4 p.c.	58 12
Defd	30	30	Sept.	202	201/4
N. Ord.	75	75	"	"	—
N. Def	400	400	"	"	—
Tata Oil.	102	100	"	"	46/4

(Continued on next page.)

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 2nd Feb 1923.

	Markets Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 5/16
Bank Demand	1-4 11/32
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 7/8
Fes Demand	530
American Dollars	317
Honkong Dollars	168
Shanghai	230
Japan	152 1/2
Singapore	172

Market Steady.

PIECE-GOODS.

The general position of the cloth market has shown very little change since the previous week. The rapid rise in the current values has checked free buying and scared away the purchasers, who rather expect reductions in prices in sympathy with the favourable rate of exchange. The short sighted policy of the merchants to increase the prices of cloths after every sale has not helped them to clear off the goods in quantity. Although the wholesale demand has dwindled down, rupee rates have remained firm and steady and some sellers are looking forward to the future with some confidence. Very few transactions have resulted during the past week.

In Grey shirtings of Manchester make there has been a slightly easier tendency. 39 inches Red End Standard Shirtings have been cut down in price by eight annas per piece owing to competition between the old buyer and the new one. In Japanese Shirtings a clique of four dealers has been formed to purchase goods advantageously from the Importing Firms and some sales at fairly low rates have resulted. In local mill cloths some improvement has been noticeable, Grey Drills have appreciated in value all round. 44 inches by 22 yards Grey Jaconets "636" after touching Rs. 7-8-0 has now been quoted at Rs. 7-6-0 per piece. In White goods, shortings have remained steady. Low quality ranges of Nainsooks continue to attract the attention of buyers. There is some inquiry for Tape Border Nainsooks, stocks of which are light. The chief attraction in White Mulls has been the 38 inches by 20 yards Red End styles, which have appreciated in value by further six annas per piece. 27 inches Green End Mulls have also shown some improvement.

At the general meeting of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchans' Association held on Sunday last it was resolved that the original resolution be allowed to stand, subject to the modification that if the Importing Firms do not pay Rs. 1-4-0 per package, either on indent or stock goods, as rebate of freight, the member purchasing the goods should pay to the said Association Rs. 2 per package as liquidated damages. Any member not paying Rs. 2 per package as aforesaid will be liable to pay that sum of liquidated damages along with a penalty of Rs. 11 per package. Several merchants have purchased goods from the importing firms without the proviso of Rs. 1-4 per package as rebate of freight, and enquiries are now being made by the Committee as to the names of such dealers, and it is left to be seen how matters take their course. It is to be regretted that some merchants have looked only to their immediate personal advantage, disregarding the interests of the whole body, but they are bound to suffer later on for their actions as was experienced in the past on a similar occasion.

The Manchester market has been firm and the quotations received by cables during the week have been distinctly higher. In the Mills Spinning American Cotton organised short time has been in force since the end of September, the working hours being 35 a week instead of the usual 48. A ballot of the American section of the Cotton Spinning Trade has failed to give the necessary 80 per cent. majority for the suggested continuance of the curtailment of output to 4 days a week, thus leaving the trade free to act as it pleases. 73½ per cent. Voted in favour of and 9½ per cent. against the continuance and 17 per cent. abstained from voting. The Committee, however, by 37 votes against 4 has decided to recommend the continuance. The opinion is gaining ground amongst the leading employers that until a reduction in the British income tax is made, business will not revive. The members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce have decided by a large majority in favour of the Repeal of the Safeguarding of Industries and Dyestuffs Acts.

The quotations for the leading chops of greys and Whites are as under :—

	Ins	Yds		Rs	a.	p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—						
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39 × 37 1/2/8			12	8	0
„ 130,000	45 ×	„	„	15	8	0
„ No. 33,000	45 ×	„	„	14	8	0
„ „ 2800	37 ×	„	„	12	4	0
Graham's No. 2730	39 ×	„	„	13	0	0
„ No 2760	46 ×	„	„	15	8	0
„ Yellow Horse	43 × 39			14	8	0
„ No. 2310	44 × 38 1/2			15	8	0
Dewhurses BBB	38 × 38 1/2			20	0	0
„ BB	38 × 38 1/2			18	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38 × 38 1/2			16	0	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39 × 37 1/2/38			13	0	0
„ No. 4462	41 ×	„	„	14	0	0
Lyon's Shunker	39 ×	„	„	13	8	0
GREY DRILLS—						
Pepperell's Dragon	29 × 40	Net		23	8	0
Ralli's Masjid No. 425	26 × 40			14	0	0
Mitaui's Elephant	29 × 40	Net		20	0	0
GREY JACONETS—						
Ralli's No. 13	40 × 22			8	2	0
„ „ 18	40 × 22			7	2	0
„ „ 136	40 × 22			6	5	0
„ „ 636	44 × 22			7	6	0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—						
Lloyman's No. 1300	32 × 42			25	8	0
B.B.I.C. 40000	36 × 40			20	8	0
Ralli's No. 3839	33 × 40					
Forbes' R. B. 100	33 × 40			18	0	0
WHITE MULLS—						
Ralli's No. 6	41 × 19			8	8	0
„ No. 60	46 × 19			9	8	0
„ No. 600	51 × 19			10	8	0
„ No. 6000	56 × 19			12	0	0
„ No. 88	58 × 20			8	12	0
„ No. 1270	27 × 18			4	4	0
„ No. 818	59 × 20			8	2	0
„ No. 1440	36 × 20			6	2	0
„ No. 6352	42 × 20			12	8	0
„ No. 2755	42 × 20					
„ No. 1703	52 × 20	Net				
Ritchie's No. 1200	27 × 18			4	4	0
„ No. 119	37 × 18			5	0	0
„ No. 229	42 × 18			6	8	0
„ No. 339	47 × 18			6	0	0
„ 1K/4A 38",43",48", 63"	× 18	Avg.		6	6	0
„ No. 95	58 × 20			8	8	0
„ No. 66999	40 × 18			6	8	0
„ No. 88999	„	„		6	8	0
„ No. 775	49 × 18					
„ No. 875	45 × 18					
„ No. 975	50 × 18					
„ No. 615	„	„		8	4	0
Graham's" Baloon	58 × 20			8	8	0
„ No. 142	34 × 19					
„ No. 860	36 × 18					
Greaves' No. 5060	27 × 18			3	11	0
WHITE NAINSOOKS—						
Ralli's No. 7070/8080	27 × 18			4	4	0
„ No. 61/81	„	„				
„ No. 1800	„	„		3	12	0
„ No. 1900	„	„		3	13	0
„ No. 2000	„	„		3	14	0
„ No. 21021	„	„		4	0	0
„ No. 33044/88	30 × 18	Avg.		3	8	0
„ No. 36020 T.B.	36 × 22			0	12	0
Graham's Nos. 88/3888	28 × 18			3	8	0
„ 36000/37970 Saraswati	35 × 18			3	8	0
„ Tipoo W/W W W	34 × 18			0	12	0
„ No. 30000	„	„		7	4	0
„ No. 33340/33380/33360	„	„		7	12	0
Lyons' No. 4040/3660/6767	26 × 18			4	6	0
Greaves' No. 30000/30000	„	„		4	6	0
„ No. 8000 T.B.	38 × 22					
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4610/3520	26 × 18			4	4	0
S. W. & Co's. Nos. 3800/3820 „Motor Car"	„	„		4	4	0

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 5 1/2 per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Feb. 2nd

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi :—			
Textile	1	1	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	6
Tata			
Elphinstone	1	1	3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches :—			
Rachael per lb.			
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	8	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	10	0
Textile per lb.	1	9	0
Phoenix	1	9	0
Pearl	1	9	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh)	1	7	0
Elphinstone (Baiti)	1	9	6
Jacob (Four Minar)	1	9	0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203 :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	10	0
Swan Finlay per lb.			
Pearl per lb.	1	9	3
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	10	0
Longcloth X quality :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	10	0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	6
Kohinoor per lb.	1	9	0
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40 :—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	8	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	8	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	7	6
Zenith (Drum) per lb.			
E. D. (Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1	7	6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1	7	6
Salita—			
Century per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	0
Grey Drill Century—			
No. 1125 per piece			
No. 125 1/2 per lb.	13	12	0
Dhooties :—7. 8 and 9 yards—			
Spring (Balance) per lb,	1	10	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	6
Dhooties :— 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb	1	10	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills :—			
Standard per piece	6	14	0
Phoenix per piece	6	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	14	0
Hindustan per piece	7	1	0
Check 5 1 2 lb. Grey Drill :—			
Textile per piece	7	2	0
Pearl per piece	7	10	0
Bleached Check :—			
Textile per piece			
Kasturchand per piece	8	8	0
Bombay United per piece	8	4	0
Black Check 5 lbs :—			
Textile per piece	9	0	0
Spring per piece			
E. D. Rachael			

YARN MARKET.

2nd Feb.

Our market has remained quiet and unencouraging throughout the whole week and though prices have not gone down much further, demand has been very slack and turnover has been not at all satisactory. Upcountry buying has been hand to mouth as the consumers are much afraid of the higher level of prices. The constant anxiety regarding the development of the political situation in Europe as well as in Turkey, fluctuations in almost all Exchanges of the world and consequent uneasiness created in the Trade Circle prevent any large transactions in the Yarn Market and dealers have been too careful to operate freely As a matter of fact, the only factors that keeps the market steady are raw cotton and absence of large stocks for ready delivery.

English yarns move fairly well and stocks are now being freely sold. Some fresh business has been done in Mercerised Yarns and cops but as Manchester has again raised prices further, fresh business has been possible only on a small scale. Fluctuations in Sterling Exchange also put a heavy check. Japanese Yarns report a good turnover in the market for ready and December shipments and prices remain steady. Importing Houses have been unable to transact any fresh business on a large scale due to adverse Exchange and sudden fluctuations.

Indian mills report small sales in various counts for local market China has been very quiet and no business of importance has been reported Shippers are anxious sells in 10s. and 12s. counts but local dealers being afraid of further decline in prices owing to absence of demand, are not willing to operate except for their immediate requirements. The more or less steady cotton prices here as well as steady reports from New York and Liverpool induce the mills Shippers to hold their stocks in expectation of improvement and hence they are not inclined to sell at much lower rates. Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon report quiet, markets and Punjab also is not prepared to pay any higher values.

The absence of demand, however, has been causing much anxiety among dealers, and although market is not likely to go down any further in view of the present position of Raw materials, substantial improvement in near future seems not possible and in all pribability the yarn prices are likely to move to and fro on narrow fluctuations.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 2nd.

6¼s.	SECOND QUALITY.	
	Finlay	10 4
	Apollo	10 0
	Simplex	9 8
	Shapoorji	9 14
	Currimbhoy	9 12
6½s.	FIRST QUALITY.	
	Edward Sassoon	10 8
	Apollo	10 12
	David	10 12
8½s.	FIRST QUALITY.	
	Jacob (Seven stars)	11 0
	Edward Sas oon	10 12
	Apollo	10 12
	Bradbury	10 12
10½s.		
	Shapoorji	11 8
	Apollo	12 2
	Swadeshi	12 4
	Bradbury	12 6
	Asus Virji	12 4
	David (Flowerman)	11 12
	David (Cocka oo)	12 0
	Indo China	11 4
12½s.		
	Elphinstone	12 14
	Currimbhoy	12 2
	China	12 0
	Moon	11 14
	Apollo	12 10
	Dawn	12 8
14½s.		
	Kilachand	13 8
	Apollo	13 12
	City	14 4
	Colaba Land	13 12
	Fazalbhai	13 12
20s.		
	Kilachand	15 8
	Edward Sassoon	16 4
	Elphinstone	16 0
	Phoenix	17 0
	Dawn	16 8
	Japan	15 10

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.

We have to report a steadier market so far as ready sugar is concerned with good demand and prices are eight to ten annas per cwt. higher than last week. Owing to small stocks, Indians have imported some 25000 Bags of Java sugar from Karachi where prices are over one rupee cheaper than Bombay.

Regards forward positions there was good enquiry and a good business has been done in white Javas Fby. shipt. C 21 s/3 to 21 s/7 per cent Free Bombay Harbour.

Karachi and Calcutta markets are quiet with very little business doing Java reports a strong market with good demand and good business done. There is no news from Mauritius.

The following are the bazar rates and stocks : TMO Rs 21-14-0—22 s/6 F.B. Harbour stocks 50,000 bags brown Rs. 20-12-0.

Arrivals.—

S. S. Horildar with 18000 Bags Java Sugar.

CHEMICAL-MERKET.

Magnesnim-Chloride meets with good demand and business passed at Rs. 4/12/0 per cwt. Zinc-Chloride remains scarce and the snortly expected goods being limited, the values have advanced to Rs. 35/40 per cwt. Bleaching-Powder is scarce and small lots changed hands among the merchants at Rs. 30/- per cwt. Sodium-Sulphide has a poor demand and tone is weak. Epsom salt is steady at Rs. 4/0/0 per cwt. Bichromate-potash's stocks are limited and retail business passed at Rs. 57/58 per cwt. Galacher-salt is a fairly good demand at Rs. 4/8/0 per cent. Bichromate-soda is steady at Rs. 45/- per cwt. Aniline-salt has poor demand. Oxalic-Acid is steday at Rs. 48/- per cwt. Farina-Dutch has arrived in large lots and the same is offered at Rs. 14/- per cwt. Sago-Flour is active and business passed at Rs. 13/8 per cwt. The market on the whole is firm. The quotations are as under.

Magnesius-Chloride. Rs 4/12/0 per cwt.
Zinc Chloride. Rs. 40/- per cwt. (Great scarcity).
Glauber-salt. Rs. 4/8/0 per cwt.
Antimony-salt. Rs. 0/13/0 per lb.
Dutch-Farina. Rs. 14/0/0 per cwt. (Huge accumulation).
Silicate of soda. Rs. 13/0/0 per cwt.
Hydrosulphide of Soda. Rs. 1/12/0 per lb.
Sago-Flour Rs. 13/8/0 per cwt. (Little movement).
Acetic-Acid. Rs. 0/12/0 per lb. (No Speculation).

COLOUR-MARKET.

The speculative tendency has maintanied the prices of Alizarine 20 per cent.; however, the demand of consumers is limited. Congo-Red in sympathy with Alizarine remains firm and Congo-Red 12B is offered at Rs. 3/8 per lb. Other loose qualities are quoted at Rs. 2/8/0 per lb. Magenta-Crystals (large) has witnessed good activity among the merchants. Madras-fast-red has fair business at Rs. 7 per lb. Malachite-Green. Methyl-Violet and Victoria-Blue were quiet. Sulpher-Black has fairly good demand, but its values are not much effected. The quotations are as under :

Alizarine. Rs. 180/- per cwt. (20 per cent Lanjer).
Rs. 170/- per cwt. (20 per cent Cine).
Rs. 160/- per cwt. (20 per cent Moon).
Congo-Red. Rs. 3/8/0 per lb. (12B.)
Congo-Red. Rs. 2/8/0 per lb.
Benzo-Purpurine. Rs. 4/- per lb.
Delta-Purpurine. Rs. 5/- per lb.
Malachite-Green. Rs. 7/8 per lb.
Methyl-Violet. Rs. 7/- per lb.
Magenta-Crystals. Rs. 14/12/ per lb.
Madras-Fast-Red. Rs 8/- per lb.
Sulpher-Black. Rs. 1/4/0 per lb.

CHEMICAL-MARKET.

The quotations are as under :—
Brown-Sugar-Lead. Rs. 33/- per cwt.
White-Sugar-Lead. Rs. 43/- per cwt.
Potash-Chlorate. Rs. 0/4/9 per lb. (good demand).
Caustic-soda 98 per cent. Rs. 29/0/0 per cwt. (steady).
Bleaching-Powder. Rs. 30/35/- per cwt. (great scarcity).
Oxalic-Acid. Rs. 48/0/0 per cwt.
Litharge-Flakes. Rs. 38/0/0 per cwt.
Epsom-salt. Rs. 4/0/0 per cwt.
Bichromate-Potash. Rs. 59/- per cwt. (stocks limited).
Bichromate of soda. Rs. 46/- per cwt.
Sodium-Sulphide. Rs. 20/- per cwt. (German).
Solium-Sulphide. Rs. 17/0/0 per cwt. (Japan).

MILL-STORES.

Egyptian-Cotton-Healds meet with good demand and business passed at Rs. 1/14/6 per 800 Eyes. Reeds changed hands at Rs. 0/4/10 per 100 Dents, among the merchants. Cotton-Banding and Tubuler-Banding are quiet. Lambeth-Cotton-Ropes are absolutely dull. Robbins meet with fair business in Ring-Rabbeth 5" Varnished and Conical-Pirns 5" Varnished. Slubbings are quiet. Rovings 11/16" size are in good demand. Ring-Rabbeth 5" and 6" are steady, but no demand. English Warpers 5"x4½"x1¼" have some demand but no business reported. Small transactions pass but practically speaking no life in the market. The quotations are as under :—

Healds. Rs. 1/14/6 per 800 Eyes. (Cost is greater than the market value)
Reeds. Rs. 0/5/0 per 100 Dents—(Scarcity of 40 and 44 counts).
Sizing-Flannels. Rs. 5/0/0 per Yd. (72").
Sizing-Flannels. Rs. 4/10/- per Yd. (66").
Sizing-Flannels. Rs. 4/6/- per Yd. (62").
Lambeth-Cotton-Ropes. Rs. 1/14/0 per lb.
Cotton-Banding. Rs. 1/1/0 per lb.
Heald-Chord—12py. Rs. 1/4/0 per lb.
Sliubbing-Bobbins. Rs. 28/- per gross.
Roving-Bobbins. Rs 29/- per gross.
Ring-Rabbeth—5" and 6" Rs. 11/8/0 per gross. (Ene).
Ring-Rabbeth—5" and 6" Rs. 9/- per gross
Ring-Rabbeth—6" Rs. 13/- per gross. (Var)
Weft-Grates. Rs. 30/0/0 per gross.
Swell-Spring. Rs. 6/0/0 per gross
Universal-Prins. Rs. 6/8/0 per gross
Dobby-Harness. Rs 28/- per gross.
Conical-Pirn Rs. 6/0/0 per gross (scarcity)
Shuttles. Rs. 20/8/- per Doz.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 1.

The Western disturbance is entering N. West India and has given nearly a general rain in Baluchistan.

Chief amounts:—Fort Sandeman and Hardai a quarter of an inch Chaman three-quarters; Quetta, Pishin, Kalat and Dalbandin a half.

Forecast:—Extension into Northwest Frontier Province, Punjab and Kashmir.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m 1 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.942 inches.
Temperature of Air	76.4 degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.0 „
Dew Point	65.3 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.688 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	85.0 „
Minimum temperature of Air	70.0 „
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	SE,E,NW,NNW.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	148 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Sill.

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Jan.	h.	m.	h.	m.
F	19	0	44	29	6	1	m 6	52	11	1
St	3	m 0	16	30	3	3	m 6	23	17	1
		12	21	28	5		18	15	15	9
S	4	m 0	55	30	4	4	m 7	4	16	7
		13	5	28	6		18	55	15	6
M	5	m 1	35	30	4	5	m 7	44	16	4
		13	53	28	3		19	41	16	0
Tu	6	m 2	16	29	5	6	m 8	29	16	9
		14	4	27	8	Feb.	20	28	17	5
W	7	m 2	59	28	6	7	m 9	19	16	2
		15	43	26	11		21	24	19	3
Th	8	m 3	47	27	5	8	m 10	17	17	8
		16	49	26	3		22	33	20	0

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd attended an entertainment at Mrs. M. H. W. Hayward's residence at Ridge Road in aid of the University Settlement Funds on Thursday afternoon. Their Excellencies were the guests of His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Lewis and Lady Clinton-Baker at dinner at Admiral's House the same evening.

Lady Guernsey and the Hon'ble Mrs. Stanley have left Government House. Lady Fletcher has arrived at Government House.

Her Excellency gave a Children's Party at Government House on Wednesday.

His Excellency was present at the Excelsior Theatre on Wednesday evening.

GOKER COMPOUND.

A palateable preparation for masturbation (self-abuse) and its attendant evils which are the bane of humanity. This infernal and cruel vice leads to loss of memory, loss of virility, loss of health, and brings on extreme nervous prostration and finally insanity. This is a preparation of that famous herb Gokharoo: It curbs passion without in the least impairing the physiological functions of the generative organs.

This is also useful in Spermatorrhea or secret wasting through any cause. Dose one to two teaspoonfuls at bed time for those whose trouble is at night only. Those who suffer night and day should take it morning and evening in milk or water. It has a good healthy action on the bowels.]

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

HERBAL PHARMACY,

OPERA HOUSE TRAM TERMINUS, *Girgaum, BOMBAY.*

Laboratory—PAPDY, BASSEIN.

WANTED AGENTS.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 2.

S S Teayu Maru Ekichi Karachi
S S Milford Hall Delton Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

February 2.

The following vessels obtained their port clearences yesterday.

S S Fariguana Prinzi Genoa.
S S Marsilia Cathnuts Liverpool.
S S Garmaria Lobitt Karachi.
S S Vasua Hitchings Busran.
S S Malwa Lemore London.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

S S Janus for Kobe.
S S B Soldier for Mahcmerah.
S S Badarpur for Rangoon

S S Teayu :—The steamer Teayu 2310 tons Captain F. Ekichi arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a cargo of sugar.

S S Milford Hall :—The Hall Line Steamer Milford Hall 3583 tons Captain E Delton arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Fairguana.—The M Haliana Companys steamer Fariguana 2284 tons Captain C Prinzi will said to-day from harbour for Genoa with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Marsilia :—The Anchor Line Steamer Marsilia 3281 tons Captain J B Caithiness will sail from harbour to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Gamaria :—The B I S N Company's Steamer 3252 tons Captain S Lobitt will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Vasua :—The B I S N Company's Steamer Vasua 3232 tonso Captain A F W Hitchings will said to-day from harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Malwa :—The P and O Company's English mail steamer Malwa 5935 tons Captain W R Lemore will sail to-day from Ballard Pier station at 1 p. m. with the Homeward Mails a general cargo and pasengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2.
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Cl Macnab 38/6 Malabar 8/2 Finlay & Co.
2 Kaiser-I-Hind 5989, London 10/2 M M & Co.
3 Malwa 5904, London 3/2, M M & Co.
6 Gutenfels 5823, Kachi 15/2, Graham & Co.
7 Andes Maru 4847 Japan 1/2 O S Kaisha.
8 Castlemoor 2404, Hull, N.F., Graham & Co.
9 Braunfels 3553 Antwerp N.F., Graham Co.
12 Masula 4454 Kachi 7/2 M.M. and Co.
13 Anglo Colombian 533 Dunkrik 10/2 T M & Co.
14 Awa Maru 3699 Kobe 11/2, N Y Kaisha.
15 Siamese Prince, 3958, Antwerp, 6/2 Graham and Co.
17 Grelgrant 3050 Marseillts, N.F., S S Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Jetty Jeypore 3224 China 6/2 M M & Co.
6 Nagpore 3226, Japan N.F., M M & Co.
8 Ursine 3224 Kachi 7/2 J Finlay & Co.
9 Massilia 9251, Liverpool 3/2 Graham & Co.
12 Acca 1752 P. Gulf, D M Khandwani.
16 Favignana 2284 Genoa, 3/2 M Italiana

PRINCES DOCK.

A Muroran Maru 3257 Japan 3/2 N Y Kaisha.
B Himalaya Maru 3187 Kobe 12/2 O S Kaisha.
C & R Trafford Hall 3437, Kachi, 10/2, K N and Co.
D & E Ula, 3426 Kachi 4/2 M M & Co.
4 Warfield 3806 Hamburg 30/2 M M & Co.
Istria 3428, Hull, N.F., Scindia S N Co.
K Janus 3078 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
H Havildar 129 Malabar 5/2 T M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Khyber due about 3rd February P and O Co
Narkunda due about 9th Feb., P & O Co.
Caledonia due about 16th Feb., P & O Co.
Devanha due about 23rd Feb., P & O Co.
China due about 2nd March , P & O Co.
Moldevia due about 9th March P and O. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Pruth due about 28th January Agent P S N Co.
Domala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Elycia due about 2nd February Agent Graham Co.
Clan Maldoch due about 5th February, agent J F Co.
Vindelia (not fixed) Agent Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 18th February, Agent K N Co.
Cressasia (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.
Clan Ogelvy due about 18th February Agent, F & J Co.
A City of Yokohama (not fixed) Agent K. N Co.
Olympia (not fixed) Agent Graham and Co.
Clan Colquhoun (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tugela due about 8th February, Agent Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

City of Florence (not fixed) Agent J F Co.,
Aristo (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
2 Crossby Hall (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
2 Othello (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG, ETC.

Trelevan (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
3 Wildenfels due about 7th February Agent Graham Co.
Nirvana (not fixed), Agent M M & Co.

FROM ROTERDAM.

Ridderkerk due about 10th February, Agent D Sassoon Co.
Kondelkirk due about 3rd March, Agent D Sassoon Co.
4 Streefkerk (not fixed) Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sirena due about 31st Jan., Agent L T Co.
5 Pilsna due about 20th February Agent T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Benares due about 12th February Agent Graham Co.
Eastern Knight (not fixed) Agent Volkert Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Luzon Maru due about 3rd Feb., Agent O K.
Celebes Maru due about 12th February,
6 Tamba Maru due about 13th February Agent N Y K.
Indo Maru due about 27th February Agent O S K.
Mori Maru due about 17th February Agent N Y K.
Rangoon Maru due about 2nd March, Agent N Y K.
Wakasu Maru due about 16th March, Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 9th February, Agent P and O Co.
7 Banca due about 24th March Agent P and O Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Macedonia due about 23rd February, Agent P and O Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.,

Korea due about 11th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Taroba due about 25th February Agent B I S a Co.
9 Clan Ranald (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 2.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London—16150 cwt cotton seed Volkart Bros, 8000 cwt ind. linseed Rally Bros, 112 cwt per kajoonuts V Vishnoo 17 bales dry coil hides J Rahimtoola, 107 cwt sandal wood bikets L Nowraji.

S S Malwa for London—100 pots palma rose oil Volkart Bros, 12 bales woolen carpets Mia Md. S Saval.

S S Misoilia for Liverpool—25 bales wool raw R Peerchand, 58 bales clean cotton fly F F Cambell 152 bales Ind. cotton F.F. F F Cambell, 10 bales wool raw R Allimohamed

S S Trafford Hall for Marseilles—4000 cwt gingelly seed Volkart Bros, 3001 cwt gingelly seed E D Sassoon, 2000 cwt mowra seed E D Sassoon.

For Liverpool—500 bales Ind. cotton F P F F Cambell, 3001 cwt myrabolums B Damji.

S S Istria for Hamburg—200 bales dry cotton fly K Visram, 35 bales Ind raw cotton M Amersey.

S S Warfield for Hamburg—10 bales Ind. cotton raw N M Pahomwalla, 228 bales clean cotton fly H E Bode.

For Constantinople—58 cwt dry meady powded A A Ruhmie.

S S Siamese Prince for Antwerp—1042 cwt. bone meal crushed N V Velmohamed, 55 bales Ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha, 100 bales Ind cotton raw K Vishram, 488 bales Ind. cotton raw, The Bombay Co.

For Ghent—110 bales Ind cotton raw Langley 220 bales Ind cotton raw T M Kaisha, 276 bales Ind cotton raw B Cursondas, 220 bales Ind cotton raw K Vishram, 330 bales Ind cotton raw The Bombay Co.

S S Gatenfels for Hamburg—220 bales Ind. cotton raw K M Nathoo, 110 bales khandesh cotton Diwadkar and Co.

S S Anglo Columbion for Dunkirk—495 bales Ind cotton F P F F Cambell, 165 bales Ind. cotton F P T M Kaisha.

For Hull—12008 cwt crushed myrabolums P Mathoordas.

S S Bransfels for Aberdeen—400 cwt cotton seed Strauss and Co.

S S Castle Moor for Ghent—220 bales Ind. cotton F P. F F Cambell.

S S Favignan for Malta—20 bales cotton grey yarn Jerna.

S S Algie for New York—110 bales clean cotton fly L Luckmandas, 11 bales Ind. cotton raw The Bombay Co. 30 cwt gum laraga J Paramanand.

S S Awa Maru for Kobe, 1000 bales Ind cotton N M K Kaisha, 200 bales Ind cotton raw Su Tuki and Co.

For Osaka—500 bales Ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha.

For Yokohama—800 bales Ind cotton raw T M Kaisha.

For Shanghai—2000 bales Ind cotton raw TM Kaisha, 500 bales Ind cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Nagpore for Kobe—300 bales Ind. cotton raw, C Bamanji, 200 bales Ind cotton raw K Devchand, 100 bales Ind cotton raw Sassoon J David, 300 bales Ind cotton raw N C Trading, 2000 bales Ind cotton raw NMK Kaisha.

For Osaka—500 bales Ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha.

For Yokohama—1000 bales Ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha.

For Yokaichi—500 bales Ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha.

S S Ruloa for Yokohama—300 bales Ind cotton raw, T M Kaisha, 300 bales Ind cotton raw G M Kaisha.

S S Himalaya for Kobe—300 bales Ind cotton raw Sn. Tuki and Co. 300 bales Ind cotton raw T M Kaisha.

For Osaka—500 bales Ind cotton raw H Rambhagat.

S S Maroran Maru for Kobe—150 bales Ind cotton raw Rally Bros.

S S Jeypore

FUNDING OF DEBT.

BRITISH CABINET DECISION.

APPROVAL IN AMERICA.

LEAFIELD, February 1.

The news of the decision of the British Cabinet to accept in principle the American terms for the funding of British debt has been received with satisfaction in official quarters in Washington, where it is generally regarded as a step towards breaking the vicious circle of World debt. Both in official quarters and in the Press, the consensus of opinion is that the Congress will approve without delay of the terms of settlement proposed by the American Debt Funding Commission. Senior Smoot, a member of the Commission declared that the Commission would prepare the necessary legislation which would probably be submitted to the Congress next Monday. It may be accompanied by a letter from President Harding recommending its acceptance.

AMERICAN PRESS OPINION.

Commenting on the British decision, the "New York World" says: The "Sentiment of this country will favour prompt acceptance by the Congress which must face the possibility that the terms may have to be revised downward later on." The "New York Tribune" declares: "It sets a notable example of post-war adjustment and it will help to stabilise the financial and economic situation of the world. It removes one troubling factor in European settlement. What Great Britain has done is to point the way of honour and solvency to all other nations who want to struggle out of the pit of their war indebtedness." The "New York Times" remarks that Britain has acted more promptly and has gone further than was expected. The most authoritative financial despaches had predicted that the most she would do was to proceed with negotiations. The paper adds: "We have an opportunity not only to get rid of unfunded debt, but of the possible cause of ill-feeling. There should no longer be any delay on the part of the Congress in agreeing to the happy settlement now in sight."

SHARP RISE IN EXCHANGE.

The immediate effect of the British Cabinet's decision has been a sharp rise in the value of pound sterling on New York.

After closing better last night, the quotation to-day jumped to 4.66 3/8 compared with 4.64 yesterday morning. Continental currencies were also affected, recovering sharply at the opening of business. The Ruhr situation, however, acted as a brake on the optimistic tone and continental currencies reacted. On the Stock Exchange most departments opened with short r allies in prices and closed with a cheerful tone.

FURTHER DETAILS.

The British Government have received from M. Poincare a Note to the effect that in the event of Lausanne Conference failing to promise agreement, France will reserve the right to undertake separate negotiations with Turkey. Nothing appears to be known in London of alleged communications between M. Poincare and Angora, other than the one reported to have been sent a few days ago, in which the French Premier is credited with having strongly advised the Turks to sign the extremely favourable terms contained in the Treaty presented to them at Lausanne. News telegrams from Paris rebut the allegation that the French Note is to be taken as an encouragement to the Turks to expect further concessions.

"STANDARD'S SUGGESTION.

The "Evening Standard" suggests it would be wise of the French Government to deal definitely with the rumours of the last few days, as misunderstandings might cause Angora to commit a serious error of judgment. Other London newspapers emphasise what appears to be also realised by intelligent Turkish opinion, namely, that the future welfare of Turkey depends mainly upon an agreement with Britain. Meanwhile, Lord Curzon has consented to remain at Lausanne until Sunday night, thereby allowing the Turks further time to make up their minds, after which he will return with the British Delegation to London.—B. O. W.

WHAT BRITISH ACCEPTANCE MEANS.

TAXATION AT THE RATE OF A POUND A HEAD.

LONDON, February 1.

Speaking in London to-day, the Attorney-General Hogg emphasised the difficulty of the British Cabinet's decision as regards the American Debt, because it meant taxation at the rate of a pound a head yearly on the whole population of Britain for sixty odd years. The Cabinet considered that when England promised to pay, it was worth any sacrifice to redeem her word. If the creditor chose to exact promise it was worth almost any sacrifice. It would also maintain friendly relations between the two great English speaking peoples in these days of turmoil and unrest. Referring to the Ruhr situation, Mr. Hogg said that the events of the past few months justified the British refusal to assist the French plan for exacting reparations.—Reuter.

FUNDING OF BRITISH DEBTS.

OPPOSITION IN U. S. SENATE.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Washington.—A note of opposition to Anglo-American settlement regarding the funding of British debt to America, was sounded in the Senate to-day by Senator McKellar (Democrat) who declared that

(Continued on next page.)

IN THE EVENT OF FAILURE.

FRANCE TO ACT INDEPENDENTLY.

NOTE TO BRITAIN.

LONDON, February 1.

It is authoritatively learned that the French Government have sent the British Government a Note to the effect that France reserves the right to undertake separate negotiation with Turkey in the event of failure of the Lausanne Conference.

This Note is regarded in London as shewing that there was no truth in the French newspaper report that France had sent a Note to Angora, and had despatched copies of it to London and Rome.

In any case, the latest developments at Lausanne appear to put the French Note in abeyance for the time being, as it is hoped that the Conference will come to a successful end within the next three days.—Reuter.

PARALYSIS OF TRADE IN COLOGNE.

BRITISH TRADERS SERIOUSLY AFFECTED.

LONDON, February 1.

Cologne.—A large colony of British traders in Cologne is seriously concerned about the paralysis of trade in consequence of the Ruhr situation. The chief reason for this is that the German Government will not recognise the export and import licenses issued by the French, and the French and Belgians do not recognise the licenses issued in the unoccupied territory. The result is that the French and Bengians are turning back cargoes, and wharves here are stacked with goods which it is impossible to ship with any certainty of their reaching their destination. The Cologne branch of the British Chamber of Commerce is requesting the London Chamber to make representations to the British Government on the subject.—Reuter.

GENL. DEGOUTTE'S NOTIFICATION.

LONDON, February 1.

General Degoutte has notified the Governor of Dusseldorf that import to and export from the Ruhr of all goods except coal and coke are still permitted. The authorties will in no circumstances interfere with food supplies.—Reuter.

RAILWAYMEN TO RESUME WORK IN COLOGNE AREA.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Cologne.—An understanding has been reached whereby railwaymen will resume work in the Cologne area after the withdrawal of French and Belgian guards from stations. The restriction will operate with regard to transport of coal and other reparations trains.

Belgians have seized the main Customs Office in Aix la Chapelle and have ejected the officials. Many motor car and lorries have been requisitioned. It is estimated that there will be ample food in Cologne area for two months unless the transport situation is further aggravated.—Reuter.

GENERAL RAILWAY STRIKE BEGINS IN COLOGNE.

LONDON, February 1.

Paris.—A despatch from Dusseldorf declares that a general railway strike throughout the Cologne district except in the British zone has begun.—Reuter.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE TO CONTINUE.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Rotterdam.—In an interview with a Dutch correspondent, Chancellor Cuno declared that Germany would not slacken passive resistance relative to the occupation of the Ruhr but, in no case, would Germany be tempted to offer active resistance which she could not support.—Reuter.

ATTEMPTS TO WRECK TRAINS.

LONDON, February 1.

Paris.—The "Temps" correspondent in Mainz reports that two serious attempts have been made in the Ruhr to wreck trains. In one case, the rails were removed near Hinhelheim and the Coblenz train was derailed In the other case, points were deflected. In neither case were any casualties inflicted. As a result of these incidents, the Railway director and two high officials, also two railway men have been arrested.—Reuter.

STUDENTS ATTACK MEMBERS OF INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

It is reported from Koenigsberg that a motor car containing members of the Inter-Allied Commission was attacked by students who struck one of the Frenchmen. Demonstrations outside the Commission's quarters continued all night. A large crowd is still besieging the office awaiting the arrival of the French members.—Reuter.

DRAFT TREATY.

FISCAL CLAUSES OF CONVENTION.

UNFAVOURABLE TO NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

STRAITS SETTLEMENT ONLY PROVISIONAL.

RUSSIA RESERVES LIBERTY OF ACTION.

(From our Special Correspondent at Lausanne.)

LAUSANNE, Feb. 1 7-25 p.m.

Draft Treaty (continued): The annexed convention relative to the regime for foreigners supplements the formal abolition of the Capitulations by a series of stipulations restricting the Government's right eventually to make arrangements dictated by the interests of the country and its citizens. Thus the convention imposes on the Turkish Government the recognition, compulsory and without eventual reciprocity, of English, French, Italian and Japanese diplomas for the pratice of the liberal professions and deprives the Government of the possibility of reserving, if the case arose, the practice of certain professions to Turkish subjects. It provides also for the compulsory recognition of companies and other abstract personalities constituted outside Turkey, contrary to international usage which acknowledges the right of every State to ordain restrictions in such matters. The fiscal clauses of the convention as a whole tend to take away from the Turkish Government the possibility of eventually favouring native industry and impose on it the obligation to let foreigners share in all privileges granted with that object. The Turkish Government, according to the convention, will not be able to apply exceptional fiscal measures to foreigners, which measures even in time of war will be able to touch only Turkish subjects. The projected statement relative to tribunals provides for the constitution of a Commission comprising two Turkish magistrates and three Judges of the permanent court of justice of The Hague, which will choose foreign magistrates who, under the official designation of legal advisers, will really fill judicial functions. Lawsuits concerninf foreigners will be judged 'en premiere instance' by the court of appeal with the participation of at least one foreign judge, and 'en dermere instance' with a majority of foreign judges chosen among the above-mentioned advisers. Warrants of arrest concerning foreigners will have to be endorsed by a legal adviser. The convention for the prohibition of articles of luxury and alcoholic drinks. Turkey must undertake contrary to the recognised law for all countries to give right of entry, of consumption, of octroi and in general of interior or local tax to merchandise originating in or emanating from one of the signatory countries.

(* Passage hard to decipher)

With these reservations Turkey will be able to apply a differential tariff which must not however exceed 12 times the duty indicated in the tariff of 1916 to compensate the depreciation of paper money. Cotton goods and clothes which interest England particularly are to be subject to the coefficient 8. The coasting trade is reserved in principle to the Turkish bag, but during the transition period of five years other bags shall be able to continue.

He hoped that this would be given due weight in the general problem.

Lord Curzon, replying reiterated the Allies' views relative to the Turkish garrison in Gallipoli and said that the Allies would not impose the Convention on Russia.

M. Chicherin declared that the scheme menaced the security of Russia, Georgia and the Ukraine and showed the impotence of the Conference to make peace. Russia reserved to herself freedom of action.

Lord Curzon finally hoped Russia would ultimately sign the Convention.—Reuter.

CONSULTATION AFTER DECISION.

CHICHERIN REFUSES TO SIGN STRAITS CONVENTION.

LAUSANNE, Feb. 1, 4-30 p.m.

This morning the last meeting of the Territorial Committee was held, with the participation of Russia, to discuss the question of the Straits. Ismet said that this question being inseparable from the general question of peace, he would make known his observations when replying to the treaty-project as a whole. Chicherin declared that the Allied project imposing an additional burden of naval armaments constituted an obstacle to the establishment of peace and that Russia would keep liberty of action and would not sign the project elaborated without her participation. Curzon having replied that the Russian delegation had been heard in the course of several sessions, Chicherin, emphasising the nature of the role which the British delegation has arrogated to itself at Lausanne, recalled how the Czar used also to consult his Ministers, but after his decision. The result of the session is that even if the peace treaty were signed the arrangement on the question of the Straits is doomed to retain a provisional character.

STRAITS CONVENTION.

ISMET AGREES SUBJECT TO RESERVATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Lausanne.—Lord Curzon and Ismet Pasha began a series of conversations to-day, the first of which lasted for nearly two hours.

Ismet Pasha agreed to the proposed regime for the Straits subject to certain reservations notably regarding the Turks' desire to have a garrison in Gallipoli. Ismet declared that Turkey had made a great concession in opening the Straits and thereby weakening the defences of Constantinople.

CURZON'S FALSEHOODS.

ARTHUR MOORE'S SCATHING INDICTMENT.

(FROM FELIX VALYI.)

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

PARIS, Feb. 1, 4 p.m.

The "Daily Herald" to-day publishes the following statement under the title "Curzon's Falsehoods". In the "New Age" this week Arthur Moore, formerly the "Times" correspondent in the Near East, accuses Curzon categorically of committing this country to the support of a case resting on a series of falsehoods. For example Curzon stated at Lausanne that the people of Mesopotamia—i.e. Mosul Baghdad and Basra had been asked whether they would prefer to be united or separate and they answered that they were parts of a complete and indivisible whole and they declined to be separated. This, says Moore, writing with the documents before him, is simply untrue. In the Mosul division, which covers the bulk of the contested area, there was not a single reply that union with Baghdad and Basra was desired and there were nothing but vigorous protests against an Arab State. That is one article only in Moore's indictment. His conclusion is that "while the public eye is on the Ruhr Lord Curzon is continuing the process which for four years he carried on in Lloyd George's Government of destroying our good name in the East and bringing us to a breach with Islam.

MYTH OF FRANCO-BRITISH FRONT.

MOSUL THE THIN END OF THE WEDGE.

The diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Herald" wrote in mail week:

The Allied delegations at the Lausanne Conference were engaged on 5th January in taking stock of their position with relation to the failure of the Paris Reparations Conference. Everyone was at pains to inform Press representatives that there was no reason why the Paris breakdown should influence the negotiations at Lausanne.

Ismet Pasha, the chief Turkish delegate, informed the Exchange correspondent that he did not rely on political influences coming from outside. His conduct was inspired by the Turkish National Pact, and he considered the claims of Turkey to be just and equitable. They could not be modified by the events in Paris.

CAN IT SURVIVE?

But the fact that the Turkish claims cannot be modified by any outside influence is the surest indication that the Lausanne Conference cannot survive the Paris breakdown.

The Turkish claim to Mosul is in British eyes the insurmountable obstacle to agreement. And, in opposition to that claim, Britain has so far had French support.

Will that support contiue?

The French Press has already pronounced its doom. "Nothing would be more fatal than to imagine," says the "Journal," "that France should continue to follow in the wake of England at Lausanne, that she should continue to allow Lord Curzon to take all initiative, without even warning our delegations."

The "Matin" says according to Reuter, that it is to be hoped that henceforth the French plenipotentiaries will content themselves with defending French economic and financial interests.

FRENCH OIL INTERESTS.

The French Government, in deciding its policy, has this important fact to remember. The capitalist concern which is exploiting the Mosul oilfields is mainly British. But the French have an interest amounting to 25 per cent. in that concern.

This may influence them to maintain their support of Britain in insisting on occupying Mosul. But they may reckon that, by supporting Turkey in the effort to drive the British out of Mosul, they may in the end gain the predominant share in the exploitation of the oil.

In any event, the Turks, who know these

(Continued on next page.)

IMPERIAL RELATIONSHIPS.

RIGHTS OF DOMINIONS.

CANADIAN PREMIER'S VIEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Ottawa.—In the House of Commons debate on the Address, the Prime Minister Mr. Mackenzie King said both the late and present British Governments advised him that the despatch of September 15th inviting Canada to participate in the threatened conflict in the Near East was unsuitable for textual publication. Therefore Gove-rnment were obliged to regard it as confidential. He reiterated the view that the decision to enter a war in which whole population of Canada would be involved must be left to Parlament. He concluded "we feel very strongly that if inter-Imperial relations are to be made enduring it will only be by supremacy of Parliament, each part of the Empire being recognised fully and particularly in respect of any matter which might involve participation in wars."—Reuter.

IRISH FREE STATE.

REPUBLICANS REPLY TO THREATENED REPRISALS.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Dublin.—While the Republican Chief of the Staff has issued a proclamation refusing to give up the hostages saying that punishment will be inflicted on the members of both the houses of Parliament if the Government's threatened reprisals in connection with the kidnapping of Senator Bagwell are carried out, there are indications that the Republicans have at least afforded Bagwell facilities to escape thus temporarily averting a fresh crisis due to reprisal.—Reuter.

SENATOR BAGWELL RELEASED.

LONDON, February 1.

Senator Bagwell, who was kidnapped in Dublin by the Irish Irregulars on 30th January, has been released.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Senator Bagwell escaped through a window while his captors were taking breakfast. He then ran across the country until he struck the road, where he got a lift in a motorcar.—Reuter.

FREE STATE SENATORS AS HOSTAGES.

LONDON, February 1.

The Irish Republican Chief of the Staff announces that Senators or Deputies henceforth seized will be held as hostages in view of the execution of Republicans.—Reuter.

FRESH TAXATION FOR CHANNEL ISLANDS.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The British Government has addressed a communication to the Channel Islands inviting an annual contribution to the Imperial Exchequer. It is suggested that Guernsey should pay two hundred and seventy-five thousand pound sterling and Jersey three hundred and twenty-five thousand. The communication points out the great disparity of taxation between Britian and the Channel Islands especially the latter's low income tax. The Jersey authorities state they will consider the request shortly.—Reuter.

RENT RESTRICTIONS TO BE REMOVED.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Rent restriction introduced in war time as a measure of protection should be removed according to the recommedations of the Majority report of the Governmental Committee. It is proposed that houses of which rents range from £70 to £105 in London should be decontrolled next June and houses between £35 and £70 in June 1924 and all remaining houses in 1925. There will be modifications in the case of provincial and Scottish houses and pre-war rental will be the basis of reckoning. The minority report by two labour members of the House of Commons proposes control until 1930 and reduction of present rentals. Reuter.

EXTENSION OF SOUTHAMPTON PORT.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 1.

The Port of Southampton is to begin immediately the execution of a big scheme of dock extension. At present four giant liners—the White Star Company's "Majestic" and "Olympic", and the Cunard Company's "Berengaria" and "Aquitania"—run into Southampton. From July 1st Southampton will also be the terminal port of the new weekly trans-Atlantic service of "United States Lines", whose vessels include the giant liner "Leviathan" of 52,000 tons. To accommodate these super-liners, and the numerous smaller though large sister ships, it is proposed to spend a total sum of over £10,000,000 sterling. The first stage in the programme is the construction of a new dock to take ships of forty feet draught. Then, as soon as the sanction of Parliament is obtained, five new jetties 1,000 feet long are to be built to accommodate the biggest steamers.—B. O. W.

ATTEMPTING TO POISON SIR W. HORWOOD.

CERTIFIED LUNATIC ON TRIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Walter Tatam, aged 42, a wealthy Balham resident, was charged at the Bow-street Police Court to-day with attempting to poison on November 9th Sir William Horwood, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police and also Assistant Commissioners of Police—Trevor, Bingham and Elliott on November 6th. The police told a dramatic story of the arrest of the accused at his parents' residence. He presented an unsheathed swordstick and accused the police of trying to murder him at Farnham. Eventually he was overpowered. The police knew that the prisoner had been detained as a certified lunatic for some years.—Reuter.

DISASTER OF VERSAILLES.

"NO MORAL PRESTIGE" TO LEAGUE.

SIG. NITTI'S EXPLANATION.

In his book entitled the "Decadence of Europe," Sig. Nitti, who was Prime Minister of Italy during the Peace Negotiations, casting aside "the traditional secrecy of diplomats," reveals "the whole shameful and and insane plot from which Britain has only just had the courage and the honour to dissociate itself."

What this plot was Nitti explains thus:—

France has always before her eyes the nightmare of Germany. . . France has 39 million people, and Germany, although dismembered, still has more than 60 millions.

Further, while in France the death-rate is equal to the birth-rate, Germany has a strong and continuous increase. Even in 1920 there were almost 600,000 more births than deaths in Germany. Every year makes good the deficiencies of a lost province.

France sees in her neighbour only the enemy of yesterday, and perhaps the enemy of to-morrow. Her sole plan against the enemy, is, therefore, one of conflict, and her sole object to conquer Germany unarmed and beaten; but France fears the Germany of to-morrow

If Germany's economic collapse is necessary to ruin her people completely, and to make them powerless, no means whatever must be spard. Clemenceau, therefore spoke with absolute sincerity when he said that the Treaty of Versailles is nothing but a method of continuing the war.

MORE MILITARISM THAN EVER BEFORE!

For this purpose—continuing the war—France has increased her army to an extraordinary degree. She has tried fresh colonial enterprises. She is developing her air force and her submarines to a formidable extent even now, when all her enemies have fallen.

Who are they to be used against? Not agains Germany, says the Italian statesman, and leaves the query unanswered. But as to the result of this attitude of mind he is very definite.

Militarism is to-day more alive and more dangerous than ever, and the imperialist designs which used to be attributed to Germany have been put into actual practice by some of the victors. When Germany won a war she never committed the horrible and wicked deeds which have stained the victory of the Entente.

The French, he suggests, will not be stopped by anything short of American intervention from executing their "programme of sucking the life-blood out of Germany."

"The finances of France are always in a serious condition; but France counts on being able to live on its own internal resources, whatever may happen—a thing which Italy cannot do and which Great Britain cannot do."

"Great Britain," Nitti continues, "has made the most tremendous efforts, has imposed upon herself the severest sacrifices, and has accepted, perhaps, the heaviest taxes in Europe; by great efforts she has succeeded in obtaining good currency and a clean balance-sheet. But the whole of British industry is in a state of stagnation. Forty-one per cent of the production of Britain is intended for exportation, especially to Europe. But, after the collapse of Central Europe, what purchases can be made by countries with a depressed currency? The ships lie up idly in the harbours, industry is in an unhealthy state, unemployment is chronic."

Thus,

"Reparations, which are the curse of the life of Europe, and which are now only a pretext for holding Germany in subjection, for slaying her politically, and for ruining her economically, have disorganised all international commerce."

AMERICA THE ONLY HOPE.

And it is all so futile, so utterly misguided and senseless.

"The German working classes are striving courageously in defence of a democratic Government. . . . Germany, notwithstanding all the humiliations to which she has been subjected, will not only be able to become a great democracy and a power for peace, but will tend inevitably to become the driving-centre of the economic life of Continental Europe.

"It is possible to take from a nation its wealth, its armies, its colonies, its ships, its credits, and its foreign organisation; it is possible to reduce a nation, and even to suffocate it in its prosperity; but it is not possible to destroy its national spirit."

As to the future, there is no hope, according to Nitti, unless the United States step in and help to pull Europe out of its increasing and disastrous difficulties.

The League of Nations, he says, "as at present constituted, has no moral prestige or even any credit." America alone can save Europe—but will not stir until Europeans abandon their belief in force and guile.

After France's latest action, it is less probable than ever that America will lift a hand

RAILWAY SUPERINTENDENT ARRESTED.

LONDON, February 1.

Mainz.—The Superintendent of Railways has been arrested. Wires between Dortmund and Dusseldorf have been cut.—Reuter.

THE LEAGUE AT LAUSANNE.

SCHEME FOR ENSLAVING TURKEY.

"A LEAGUE OF ORIENTAL NATIONS."

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO ASIATIC FEDERATION.

(By AHMED RUSTOM BEY, former Turkish Ambassador to the United States and Ex-Deputy of the Grand National Assembly of Angora.)

It is a very significant fact that, at the Lausanne conference, Lord Curzon should have insisted with such particular vigour on Turkey "consenting" to formulate a request for her admission to the League of Nations. This means of course that Great Britain, who governs this institution, will see to it that the Turkish request is "granted."

Under this apparently innocent move on the part of the British delegate, a new and deep scheme for the enslavement of Turkey is on foot which, if it succeeds, will affect the interests not only of Turkey herself but, by repercussion, those of the entire world of Islam. Therefore it will be doubly interesting for the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" to be provided with a detailed explanation of the real meaning of this machination due to the inventive genius of England, whom we may call here the "die-hard" of the policy aiming at the maintainance of the East, especially the Musulman East, in the subjection of the West.

Before the decisive Turkish victories gained over the Greek army representing the only instrument at the disposal of the Entente for crushing the resistance of Angora, that is to say, so long as the conviction and then the hope existed in the mind of this group of eventually yoking Turkey to the triumphal car of the West, the inclusion of this Power in the League of Nations was persistently and crudely defined as a privilege of which she was not really worthy and which she might expect to enjoy only after having given substantial proofs of "repentance" and provided guarantees of "good behaviour" in the future, in other words, after having submitted to that famous but happily still-born pact called the treaty of Sevres.

ALLIED CHANGE OF FRONT.

To-day Turkey is solicited, pressed, *threatened* by England, acting in her own name and that of France and Italy, with a view to her *asking* to be received into the august and select areopagus permanently established on the shores of the lake of Geneva, the hinges of whose doors are being already greased for her admittance.

Never was such a change witnessed on the part of the presumptuous West from a haughty and rough attitude of exclusiveness towards an Eastern Power, to that of a condescending and eager desire for companionship. The reason is not far to seek. The Musulman victories of Afioun Karahissar and Tounlou Bounar marked the end of a period and the beginning of another. The sword had freed Turkey from the grip of the West and not only restored her freedom of action to her but rendered her mistress of the situation in the Near East.

It was to meet this unexpected and "intolerable" situation, that England devised the plan of hurrying and hustling Turkey into the League of Nations, at the Lausanne Conference.

To understand how the incorporation of Turkey with this institution will serve British hostility to this country, it is necessary to have a clear idea of the character and working of ex-president Wilson's pet creation.

LEAGU'S COMPOSITION PREJUDICIAL TO EAST.

Under the entirely false appelation it goes by and which was meant, dishonestly enough, to suggest the idea of a world-embracing Council of the Nations, the League really represents only one section of humanity and that a minority: the Christian world. In the mind of ex-president Wilson, its responsive parent it may have been intended *at one time* to play the part of "Supreme Tribunal of the World" and "Regulator of International Morality." As a matter of fact, its composition—the proportion of Christian delegates to non-Christian is as 15 to 1—condemned it from the very outset to be a highly sectarian body, whose action would be strongly tinged and influenced by anti-Musulman and, generally speaking, anti-Oriental prejudices—these prejudices having passed into the blood of the West and vitiating consciously or unconsciously its entire attitude towards the East.

This is exactly what happened on every occasion on which the League was called upon by its Charter to intervene in the affairs of the Near East. It betrayed its mission either by its action or by its inaction. When Smyrna was handed over to the Greeks, a monstrous outrage for which there was not even the semblance of an excuse and whose political immorality was aggravated by the massacre of the Musulman population under the impassive, not to say benevolent gaze, of the inter-allied fleet, the League refrained from exercising any kind of moderating influence, let alone opposition. Neither this violation of the laws of right and justice, nor the violation of the laws of humanity, at the expense of the Turks, affected its equanimity in the slightest degree. The tragedy might have been enacted in the moon, so perfectly undisturbed did the Supreme Tribunal and Regulator of International Morality remain.

INANITY OF LEAGUE.

When later on the Entente Powers denounced the armistice of Moudros, letting the Greeks loose against nationalist Turkey because forsooth she refused to submit to the treaty of Sevres sentencing her to mutilation and strangulation, the League had again nothing to say or do.

But when the Angora Government, losing at last all patience with the Republic of Erivan whose provocations had reached a point beyond human endurance, declared war on this aggressive neighbour bringing it to its knees within three weeks, the League was immediately seized by a feverish prompting to "carry out the duties incumbent upon her" and offered to act as mediator between the victorious Musulman and the vanquished Caristian State, with the well defined object of saving the latter from the all too deserved consequences of its wickedness and folly.

Again, when Musulman Turkey, despairing of obtaining from the sense of justice of the Entente the reparation of the criminal wrong done to her under the partial execution of the treaty of Sevres in favour of the Greeks, resorted to the arbitrage of the god of war and crushed the presumptuous Palikare army of occupation in a campaign whose lightning successes will remain one of the wonders of military history—when this happened, the League once more sprang to its feet, exerting itself in every possible manner to come to the help of the Greek refugees. But even then it never for a second took thought of the tens of thousands of Musulmans whom the wanton and savage destruction of the Smyrna territory by the fleeing Greek troops, had left homeless and penniless.

The instances of gross partiality shown by the League to the Christian elements, as distinguished from the Musulman, in the Near Eastern crisis, might be multiplied ad infinitum. But those we have mentioned are more than sufficient to demonstrate that the spirit in which the League treats all questions connected with the East is the negation of the principles of international equality and fraternity.

LEAGUE'S PARTIALITY IN RESPECT TO MANDATES.

Worse still. This body was provided with all the attributes of independence. But wilfully renouncing them, it perversely preferred to become a docile instrument in the hands of the Entente Powers or rather of Great Britain, who was allowed to secure all its machinery. One of the most shameful instances of its abdication is to be found in its attitude in regard to the question of the mandates. Obeying the private injunctions of England and France, at one in this matter, it "conferred" the mandate for Mesopotamia and Palestine on the former and the mandate for Syria on the latter and followed up this perversion of its mission with the ratification of the sham constitutions devised for these countries by the occupying Powers, although art 18 of its Charter explicitly directs it not to proceed in the matter without having first ascertaining the wishes of the populations concerned, by public consultation.

With these facts staring them in the face, it is at least surprizing on the part of such partisans of the League as lord Grey, lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Lloyd George and others, all of British nationality, to expatiate on the merits of this institution and press forward the theory that inernational peace and happiness can only be attained through greater confidence being placed in it and greater opportunity being given to it for interfering in the affairs of the world.

BRITISH DOCTRINE OF SUPERIORITY.

Of course, the misdemeanours of the League of which we have just given a description do not count in the eyes of these leaders of British public opinion. How could they when the whole British nation is saturated to the core with the doctrine, of which the "Ever Greater Britain" doctrine is the twin complement, that the Eastern peoples belong to an inferior stock of the human family, that they were preordained to live in subjection to the heaven-born Western races, that they have no rights *per se* and that therefore the occasion cannot arise of an injustice being committed towards them or of ill-treatment being inflicted upon them.

Such is the composition and such the moral status of the League of Nations. We defy anybody to prove the contrary of what we have advanced. Whatever the tendencies and action of this body in the field of interoccidental relations, in the field of the relations of the West with the East and—we cannot repeat this too often—especially the Musulman East, its entire being is strained towards the maintenance, nay the extension, of the domination of the former over the latter.

Into this organism it is, that lord Curzon would introduce Turkey, as amember. If he succeeded in this enterprize, it would simply mean that Turkey will have become part of a machinery, the manipulation of which was captured by Great Britain from its inception and which she is using to perpetuate a monstrous state of things of which Turkey would be the first and principal victim.

No doubt, it will be contended that, on the contrary, by having a seat in the august Areopagus the latter will be in a position to defend with greater liberty and success her own cause and that of the world of Islam which she represents. As a matter of fact, her's will be a cry in the wilderness. What hope is there of converting people who, where the East is concerned, have deliberately stopped their ears and closed their eyes? What more refractory individuals than the wilfully deaf and blind? If there had been any chance of reason and justice prevailing over the atavistic prejudices of the West working in conjunction with its imperialist ambitions, the Eastern Question would have ceased to exist long ago. Instead of which it has become more and more entangled, new and arbitrary claims on the part of the West at the expense of the East—England leading in this enterprize—having been grafted on the old, until to day the Eastern Question has become for Turkey a question involving her very right to existence.

TURKEY—BONND HAND AND FOOT.

The right to protest against any measures concerted by the other members of the League against her and her clients, of course she will possess. But she will always remain in a minority, an infinitesimal minority, the only votes upon which she can expect to count being those of Persia and China, India who would be heart and soul with her, being precluded from giving expression to her real feelings by the really monstrous fact that she is represented on the League by. . . an Englishman. From the practical point of view—and that is what England is looking forward to—Turkey's incorporation wita the League will amount to this: having protested to no purpose till she is blue in the face, she will be debarred from taking active measures to oppose decisions taken against her by the fact that she will be bound by the votes of the majority. Whether she likes it or not, she will have to respect these decisions, if indeed she is not called upon to become instrumental in their application. Not gagged, no, but bound hand and foot, paralysed, in regard to situations concerning may be her vital interests and when more than at any other time she should enjoy full liberty of action: that will be her lot as member of the League.

Nothing could be more suicidal for Turkey than to yield to Lord Curzon's clamour at the Conference and walk into the trap he has laid for her, by requesting to be admitted into the League.

LEAGUE OF ORIENTAL NATIONS.

Hers is another and diametrically opposed policy to follow. It is to take the initiative of a confederation to be established, under her leadership, of the Islamic peoples which in course of time may become—will no doubt become,—the substratum of a "League of the Oriental Nations." The object of the former to the discussion of which we will confine ourselves in this article, would be first to co-ordinate and bring into harmony the moral, intellectual, political and social interests of the independent Musulman States, of which there are already seven . . . pending the emancipation of the others: Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, Azerbeydjan, Khiva, Boukhara, Mesopotamia (the latter nominally independent but with the prospect of becoming effectively so); secondly when the necessity arose for it, to act as a solid block in defence of these interests whether individual or collective from whatever quarter the danger came; thirdly to form a counterpoise to the so-called League of Nations whose character and policy we have described.

The foundations of such a confederation have been already laid in the shape of the treaties of alliance concluded between Turkey, on the one hand, and Afghanistan and Persia, on the other. The point is to complete this work by the conclusion of a series of alliances between Turkey and the other Musulman States, this to be accompanied or followed by alliances between these States among thmselves, all of them as much as possible on the same pattern.

Such action will lead all the more easily—in fact it will be automatic—to a confederation in the technical sense of the word, as geographically speaking all these States are the continuation of one another, when indeed they do not form a mass, as in the case of Khiva, Boukhara, Afghanistan and Persia.

The immense advantage of such a combination for each State separately and all of them collectively, as well as for the cause of Islam in its general geographical aspects, is too patent to require explanation. The non-independent Musulman communities would derive the greatest indirect benefit from it, since the reform in Musulman thought and social organisation which will receive a great fillip from the fusion, will extend to them, becoming the common patrimony of the Faithful throughout the world, while the prestige acquired by Islam through the great accession of political power it will have gained in the person of the confederation, will largely contribute to the improvement of the lot of the Musulmans under foreign rule.

From now onward, one of the principal duties, if not the principal duty, of the Musulman communities whether they be independent or not, will be to exert themselves to the utmost in view of hastening the realisation of the great idea outlined in these columns. Turkey, as the premier Musulman State and holder of the supreme dignity of the Khilafat, is naturally more especially provided with the qualifications and invested with the mission of taking the lead in this enterprise which, we would repeat, should be *Oriental* in its character almost as much as Musulman. It should serve the cause of the oppressed East in general—what honestly minded person will deny that it is a case of oppression if only through exploitation?—by suggesting and embracing the idea of a larger and therefore more human combination: that of a League of the Oriental Nations of which the Musulman confederation would be a more compact section. Who knows but that in the course of time the establishment of such a League will bring about a reconciliation and even a fusion between East and West, the latter realising its impotence in the face of the united front offered to it by the former?

INDIA, THE LEADER OF THOUGHT IN EAST.

India, which has decidedly become the leader of thought in the East, was the first to perceive the necessity of sinking religious and racial differences if the principles of Oriental liberty and self-determination were to prevail over the doctrine of western imperialism. The Khilafat movement would have never been so successful if it had not received the hearty support of the all-India movement which preceded it. A deep and unforgettable lesson for the whole East is contained in the efficaciousness, in this and other directions, of the harmonious collaboration of Musulmans and non-Musulmans in India.

After the Turkish community, the Indian is best suited to pursue the idea of a Musulman confederation. Its weighty services in the cause of the Faith since the conclusion of the great war, the eminence of the thinkers under whose guidance it has acted, the manifest absence of all self-seeking in its display of activity, the heroism and energy of the latter, would entitle its representatives to a respectful hearing in all the other Musulman communities.

Their role would consist principally in smoothing the way for the great work of reunion, by dissipating what remnant of ill-feeling towards Turkey may still survive in the Arabic speaking countries which having lived under her rule up to the great war, were alienated from her by the mistakes, in truth egregious mistakes, of her governing class.

The attitude of Sherif Hussein, whom we refuse to style "King," this title having been conferred upon him by England, as in the case of "Kings" Fouad of Egypt and Faisal of Mesopotamia,—in reality an extraordinary instance of presumption implying the vassality of Islam to the British Empire—the attitude of Sherif Hussein, in offering the hospitality of his territory to the deposed Sultan-Caliphe Wahiduddin, a traitor pure and simple to his country and faith, shows that spite, though confined to the ruler and a few individuals, is still at work in the Hedjaz in regard to Turkey. In the Hedjaz then and in Mesopotamia as well as in Morocco, is the field marked out more especially for the labours of the Musulman leaders of India in the new mission of which the purple mantle has fallen automatically on their shoulders; that of following up their services in the Turkish cause which is all but won thanks in a large degree to their intervention, with further exertions on their part, this time in view of consolidating acquired results by strengthening the bond of Musulman solidarity wherever it may appear to be still loose.

WESTERN OPPOSITION TO REORGANISATION OF ISLAM.

Great opposition is to be expected from England and no doubt from the other imperialist States of the West to the reorganization of Islam and the East on the lines suggested in this paper, an opposition one may well tax as criminal, since it will be meant to stand in the way of the realisation of a lofty ideal than which no other can better serve the interests of humanity at large—as explained higher up.

As against this opposition, we hasten to mention the fact that Russia who is daily recovering from her distress and will resume at no remote future her former place in the equation of the world, is strongly disposed to favour the reunion and consolidation of Islam with whom the idea of forming a close and permanent alliance has become the pivot of her foreign policy.

Of this extremely interesting phenomenon which in the polictical attitude of Russia inspired by considerations by no means confined to the mentality of the Soviet section of the Russian people, we will speak in detail in our following letter.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 1.

At the Legislative Council to-day demands for supplementary grants were made on behalf of the Government, one of which related to a sum of Rs. 27,500 which was required in connection with repairs at the Government House at Guindy and Madras. The grant was agreed to by a large majority of the House. The house next considered further amendments on the University Bill.

Discussion on the University Bill this afternoon centered round the clause providing the appointment of a full time Vice Chancellor by the chancellor from among five persons recommended by the Senate. This clause also provided that he shall hold office for five years and receive salaries as may be prescribed from time to time." An amendment was proposed that the Vice-Chancellor should be elected by the Senate from among its members in the prescribed manner and should hold office for a term of three years. The motion for changing the clause was defeated. Another important change suggested was that the registered graduates be allowed to return forty members instead of thirty to the Senate. This was also lost. Further amendment to reserve twenty seats out of thirty exclusively for the non-Brahmin registered graduates was opposed by some of the prominent members on the non-Brahmin side. They pointed out that the Brahmin community being a little ahead in education constituted the bulk of the registered graduates in this presidency and hence it would be inconsistent with the principles of communal representation to claim twenty out of thirty seats for non-Brahmins. The proposal for reservation was withdrawn. The Council stands adjourned till to-morrow.

PICKETING IN NAGPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 1.

As already announced the Nagpur Nagar Congress Executive started picketing today visiting all cloth shops in volunteers' procession, warning merchants to stop selling foreign cloth. Enrolment of volunteers is going on. The sale of pure khadi is also arranged by the Secretary.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy will visit Bhopal from the 7th to 9th February.

Hon. Mr. Chintamani entertained His Excellency Sir William Marris to tea on 30th afternoon.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd attended an Entertainment at Mrs. M. H. W. Hayward's residence at Ridge Road in aid of the University Settlement Funds on the afternoon of 1st instant.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Lloyd were the guests of his Excellency Vice Admiral Sir Lewis and Lady Clinton Baker at dinner at Admiral's House on the evening of 1st instant.

Lady Guernsey and the Hon. Mrs. Stanley have left Government House. Bombay.

Lady Fletcher has arrived at Government House, Bombay.

Some of the seven prisoners who escaped from Insein prison have been rearrested in Rangoon.

The Rangoon Corporation have decided not to levy any cess on fire brigades.

FUNDING OF DEBT.

(Continued from previous page.)

Congress was not entitled to grant bonus or subsidy. Senator McKellar contended that the American Debt Commission had exceeded its authority in suggesting more liberal terms than those Congress had authorised.—Reuter.

SENATE AND DEBT FUNDING PLAN.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Washington.—It is learned that the American debt Commission and Sir Auckland Geddes have reached a virtual agreement. It is hoped that the commissions recommendations will be ready for submission to President Harding on Saturday, who will then transmit them to Congress early next week. Whilst storm clouds have begun to loom as regards the measure with which Congress will ratify the settlement, notably the Soldiers Bonus Amendment, High administration circles have indicated that President Harding will work out the recommendations, putting the settlement plan on a basis which is "as heavily bomb-proof as possible."

FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

BETTER TONE IN LONDON AND NEW YORK.

LONDON, February 1.

The London foreign exchanges opened better on the British acceptance of the American terms and the improved feeling at Lausanne. The movements in rates were purely speculative. The French francs were 78/65. Belgians 91/05, German marks 190 to 200 thousand, Dutch florins 11/84½ and sterling on New York 4/66¾.—Reuter.

On the Foreign Exchange marks closed at 190 to 193 thousand, French francs at 78.85, Belgian 91.35, lire 98 1/8 and sterling on New York 4.66 5/8.—Reuter.

WOMEN'S FRANCHISE IN S. A. ASSEMBLY

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Cape Town.—The House of Assembly has rejected the second reading of the Women's Enfranchisement Bill by 56 votes to 55. General Smuts and all except one Minister supported the bill which is gaining adherents every year.—Reuter.

CHINESE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Peking.—The Directors of the International Opium Association have passed a unanimous resolution absolutely opposing legislation on the matter of Chinese opium traffic.—Reuter.

MILITARS V. MEXICAN TRAMWAY STRIKERS.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Mexico City.—A violent collision has occurred between tramway strikers and the military resulting in at least 10 people being killed and 50 injured.—Reuter.

U. P. COUNCIL.

SEX DISQUALIFICATION REMOVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 1.

The U. P. Council met this morning with the Honble Mr. Keane in the chair. There were six resolutions on the agenda, three of which related to the extension of the right to vote in council elections to women. There was a large number of ladies in the visitors' gallery.

Pandit I. N. Gurtu moved "that this council recommends that sex disqualification prescribed in the electoral rules for registration on electoral roll be removed in respect of women."

From the Government side the Honble Mr. O'Donnel remarked that officials would refrain from taking part in the debate and voting since the matter should be decided by the representatives of the people alone. The resolution was supported by the members from all communities and of all shades of opinion, Mahammedan members assuring that notwithstanding "Purdhah" they could lend it their support since the measure was permissive and not obligatory.

There was not a single dissentient voice and the resolution was carried without opposition.

JUDGSHIPS TO INDIANS.

There was a strong official opposition to a resolution to the effect that steps be taken to make at least two appointments to judgships from amongst the members of the bar out of the cadre of the Indian Civil Service. The Honourable the Finance Member emphatically declared that it was impossible for Government to carry out such proposal since it would be a grave and manifest injustice to the members of the Civil Service who had a sort of vested interests in these posts. He dealt at length on the basis on which recruitment to the Civil services were recruited to fill up the post of District Magistrates and Sessions Judges, the other posts they held just to get experience and to be trained ultimately to fill up such vacancies. The mover of the resolution declined to withdraw his motion stating that though this Government was so adverse to the proposal the India Government might pay better heed to it.

The resolution was carried, inspite of the official opposition by a narrow majority of 2 votes. The Council meets again to-morrow.

DRAFT TREATY.

(Continued from previous page.)

facts, are certain to take the rift in the Entente as a reason for stiffening their backs. Hassan Bey is on his way from Angora with new instructions for Ismet Pasha. These according to the declarations of the Turkish Premier, will be for full insistence on the Turkish programme, including Mosul.

The result must be the end of the draft Treaty which the Allies have been preparing to force upon the Turks, and possibly the conclusion of a separate Treaty between France, Italy and Turkey.

DISPLAY OF NAVAL FORCE.

CONCENTRATION OF BATTLESHIPS IN DARDANELLES.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Malta.—The battleships "Resolution" and "Royal Sovereign" left Gibraltar yesterday for Malta. They will proceed as soon as possible to reinforce Admiral Brock's fleet in the Dardanelles and will bring up the number of capital ships to eight. It is understood that other ships of the Atlantic Fleet now in Gibraltar will proceed to the Near East if the situation demands.—Reuter.

ALLEGED WAR AGAINST RELIGIO N BY COMMUNISTS.

LONDON, February 1.

In the course of an article, the "Daily Telegraph" says a violent campaign against religion has recently been organised in Russia. The League of Communist Youths has arranged processions with the object of destroying religious feeling and has erected scaffolds in Petrograd and Moscow on which effigies of Christ, the Virgin Mary and Mahomed are beheaded.—Reuter.

RECONSTRUCTION OF AUSTRIA.

WORK OF THE LEAGUE.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Paris.—Successful progress of the reconstruction of Austria under the auspices of the League of Nations was emphasised by all the speakers at to-day's meeting of the Council of the League.

Lord Balfour described the League's work in that connection as the greatest constructive effort hitherto made, i.e., to extricate Europe from economic chaos and appealed to investors to subscribe to the Austrian loan.

Following the appeal by the Austrian Chancellor Seipal, Salandra, Viviani, Balfour and the Czecho-Slovakian representative announced willingness of their Governments to conclude commercial treaties with Austria.—Reuter.

FRENCH NOTE TO ANGORA.

WHY POINCARE WAS CONCILIATORY

LONDON, Feb. 2.

An explanation of the mystery of the French Note to Angora is given by the "Manchester Guardian" to-day which says M. Poincare sent two telegrams to Angora. The first urged Turks to accept the Treaty which he said was far better than it could possibly have been but for the egorts of Finance. Angora replied indignantly accusing France of working with Britain against Turkey. M. Poincare thinking from the tone of the message that, Turkey would reject the Treaty sent a second telegram saying the treaty must not be regarded as an ultimatum and that the French delegation would anly how remain at Lausanne and using other phrases to which serious objection was taken in England. Lord Curzon was not shown the telegrams but was informed of them. The results of this telegram is that Angora has asked for time to consider instead of rejecting the treaty as it would otherwise have done.—Reuter.

NAIROBI INDIAN CONGRESS DECISION

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Nairobi.—The local Indian Congress Executive has decided, in view of the negotiations that are proceeding, to recommend to Indians not to wtthhold payment of taxes in order not to prejudice the issue of the settlement.—Reuter.

FRANCO-GERMAN RAILWAY AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Paris.—A message from Mayence says that the Franco-German railway agreement (to which previous reference has been made) only applies to Cologne. The French authorities have agreed to exercise only discreet supervision as soon as they are certain that good service is being maintained. The situation on the Mayence line is unchanged. Negotiations with German railwaymen have failed. The men demanded that no penalties be inflicted while the French commandant was unable to withdraw penalties against those guilty of sabotage.—Reuter.

DANGER OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Correspondents in Germany report that all roads leading from unoccupied Germany to the occupied area are closed against passage of coal. The output of coal has been greatly reduced. Pit banks are already congested and miners will soon be unemployed which will render the position of unoccupied territory most serious, if unoccupied territory is not able to satisfy its wants.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Steamer Khyber, with outward mails of January 18 expected to arrive 4 p.m.
The s.s. Malwa with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Big Meeting. First Day. 2-30 p.m.
Bombay Students' Brotherhood. Public lecture by Mr. D. J. Irani on "Tante and His Mission of Love" at the Prarthana Samaj Hall at 6-15 p.m. The Hon. Mr. Justice D.F. Mulla to preside.

SUNDAY, February 4.

Public Magic Lantern Lecture by Dr. K. S. Patel, M. B. B. S., on "The Fight against Veneral Diseases" at the Empress Cinema Theatre, Grant Road, at 10 a.m. (S.T.)
Bombay Students' Brotherhood. Public lecture by Professor P. M. Buck, M. A. on "American Spirit in Literature" at Headquarters, "Arya Bhawan" Sandhurst Road at 9 a.m. (S.T.) Mr. M. R. Jayaker to preside.
Public meeting in honour of Deshbandhu Das at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6 p.m. under the auspices of Parsee Rajkiya Sabha.

Domestic Occurrence.

ROWE—Peter Anthony at Girgaum last night after long illness. Funeral will leave his residence at Khotachiwadi Girgaum at 5 o'clock this evening for Sewree.
BYRAMJEE—Khan Bahadur B. P. Byramjee died at his residence at Nagpur on Thursday afternoon 1st February 1922. Aged 51 years. Deeply mourned by family and friends.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapure China and Japan per S S "Muroran Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 3rd Instant instead of on the 2nd instant as previously notified.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

Gandharva Natak Mandali will per form its famous play "Vidyaharan" to night at the Elphinstone Theatre Grant Road in aid of Mulshi Satyagraha when Deshbandhu Das will be present. Tickets can be had at the Mulshi Satyagraha Office, 735, Girgaum.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a programme of open Air Sports will be held on Sunday at Memonwada between 7-30 a.m. and 10 a.m. (S.T.) for the working class children. Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye, has kindly consented to preside and distribute prizes on the occasion.

RATHESTAR MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal Dr. K. S. Patel will deliver a public lecture "The Fight against Veneral Diseases" to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10 a.m. at the Empress Cinema Theatre, Grant Road, when Dr. Jerpanco E. Mistry L.M. & S. will preside. The lecturer will demonstrate his subject by exhibiting several instructive Lantern slides. The meeting is open to public.

IN HONOUR OF DESHBANDHU DAS.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a public meeting in honour of Desh Bandhu Das at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Tickets can be had from Barjorji Bharucha 54 Apollo Street between 2 and 5 p.m. (S.T.) Proceeds to go to Dr. Ray's Bengal Fund. Mrs. Naidu will preside.

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of this Society a public discussion will be held on, "The Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission" to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay. Prof R. M. Joshi, M.A., will initiate the dicussion. Mr J. B. Petit will preside.
All are requested to attend.

BOMBAY MADRASEES' MEETING.

An informal meeting of the Madrassee residents of the city of Bombay will be held at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday next at the office of the G Ward District Congress Committee, top floor, Chapra Buildings, opposite Hasali Tank, Dadar to consider the advisability of forming a political Association of Madrassees. All Madrassees who are interested are requested to attend.

"DESHBANDHU DAS AT GHATKOPAR.

Under the auspices of the Ghatkopar Village Congress Committee, Deshbandhu Das, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Srijut Patel, Swami Satyadev, Srijut Ranga Ayar, Srj. Mansukhlal R. Mehta, Srj. Kalelker, Swami Bhaskeranand Giri, and others will deliver a lecture in a public meeting to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Seth Hingwala's Chawk, Ghakopar. All are cordially invited to attend."

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Professor P. M. Buck, M.A. of the University of Nebraska, U.S.A. will deliver Lecture III of his course of lectures on Social and Political ideas in American Literature in the Convocation Hall of the University to-day at 5-45 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "Transcendentalism (Emerson)". The lecture is open to the public.
The third of a series of three lectures by Prof. C.N. Vakil, on "Economics of Soviet Russia" will be delivered to-day at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the New University Building, opposite Watson's Hotel. Firt Floor, Prof. K. T. Shah's lectures on "The World Exchange Problems" will come off in the second week of March 1923. The lectures are open to the Public.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Chowpatty Sands, when Shrijut Rajagopalachari, Vallabbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, Deshpande, and other leaders will speak on "Message of Gaya Congress" Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

BHULESWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the Bhuleswar Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-night (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Morarji Gokuldas Hall where Sjt. Rajagopalachariar, Babu Rajendraprasad, Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande Dr. Ansari, T. Prakasham and other leaders will speak. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

WEDDING OF MR. TAIRSEE'S DAUGHTER

The "Chhaki" procession in connection with the marriage of Bai Mulibai, daughter of Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee, takes place this evening at 9 p.m. (Bombay Time) at his residence at Holi Chakhla.

BENGAL RELIEF FUND.

The following amount has been received to the credit of the Bengal Relief Fund:—

J. S. Patel ..... Rs 7

Berlin.—A Beuthen message states that sixty dead have been brought up from the mine where coal-damp explosion occurred recently and about 360 are still entombed.

"G" WARD ELECTION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I desire to remove some misapprehension that confused the issue of this election and prejudiced my chances. I have been accused of being a non-cooperator and having signed the Congress Creed. The facts of the case are these: an effort was made by Mr. M. Chotani to avoid a contest and at a meeting at his house it was agreed that one representative of the back-ward classes and one of the nationalists should withdraw. Lots were drawn and the one upon whom the choice fell refused his obligation; then it was settled by Mr. Chotani that Dr. Javle, Dr. D'Monte and Mr. M. A. Dabholkar, Mr. Damodar Hardidas, Mr. Jinwalla and Mr. Sahasrabudhe should join and form one ticket. Mr. Chotani got our signatures to this manifesto and gave us to understand that it was signed to aim at the improvement of the Municipal administration and had nothing to do with Non-Co-operation. Under these circumstances I signed the manifesto, not as a non-co-operator, but as one desiring efficient and economic Municipal administration and in the best interests of the City.

2. The election results show that I received no support from the non-co-operators; my own supporters were prejudiced by this misapprehension which tends to injure my good name and future prospects in the civic and general life of the City.

3. I will never soil the family escutcheon by association with non-co-operators and extremists in political matters and I would rather be without the Corporation than within through allegiance to the Congress Creed. My grandfather, my father and my eldest brother have served the City and Government with honour and strict integrity and it will be my privilege to tread in their footsteps.—Yours, etc.

MANGESH ANANDRAO DABHOLKAR.

THEATRE AND CINEMA.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.—It was confidently expected that Anna Pavlova would repeat her Calcutta success, and the management of the Excelsior announce that during the past week more people have visited the theatre than at any other similar period on record. There are many in Bombay who have not yet had the opportunity of seeing Pavlova who but are very desirous of doing so. These will welcome the news that the famous dancer is prolonging her visit to the Excelsior for another week. "Not to have sen Pavlova is not to have lived" says one great critic. Make the most of the present opportunity and make sure of securing a seat by looking early. To-night, and also at the matinee tomorrow, the programme which was presented last night will be repeated. There will be further changes of programme on Monday and on Wednesday next. On Thursday there will probably be another matinee, while for the special grand farewell performance next Friday an unique programme will be presented. The advertising columns should be carefully watched during the week for details of these various programmes.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd are paying the Excelsior another visit early next week.

* * * *

A NEW COMEDY CO.—With the closing of the Pavlova season we shall be able to welcome to Bombay of the old favourites Mr. Compton Coutts, who is bringing out his own company. The older threatregoers of the city will remember Mr. Coutts coming here with the Bandman Comedy Co some four or five years ago. Mr. Coutts knows how to amuse Bombay. Many will remember his several successes of which his splendid "Grumpy" stands predominant. He will surely repeat his former sucesses because he is bringing out a first class Company and will present some of the latest favourite plays of the London season. These include "Secrets", still running at the Comedy Theatre; "The Dippers," Cyril Maude's great hit at the briterion; "Bluebeards Eighth Wife" which is nightly filling the Queens Theatre, "The Heart of a Child." "The Hotel Mouse," and "Windows". Among the members of the company will be the Misses Enid Sass, Billie Sinclair, Helen Gosse, Constance Medwin and Niqua Lewis: Messrs Beresford Lovatt, Guy Buckley, Frederick Burtwell, Groves Raines and, of corse, Mr. Coutts himself. The business manager is Mr. Forbes Russell and the Company will open on February 10th.

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EXCELSIOR PICTURES.—The Excelsior Cinema programme is maintaining its usual high standard with a drama of love, adventure and mystery, called "The Decoy," and featuring Frances Nelson. The Decoy was a simple country maiden taken from her native village to the town where she was used to lure wealthy young men to a shady gambling den. The programme includes a topical film and a comedy.

* * * *

EMPIRE THEATRE.—A film full of romance and of sustained interest throughout, is the leading attraction this week at he Empire Theatre. It is called "Idols of Clay" and is the third Famous Players Production. It tells the story of the conversion of a woman hater. Once he had loved, or thought he had, but his love brought disappointment. His outlook on life was completely changed by a simple little loss at the seaside, and it was one of the caprices of womanhood that induced the woman, who had turned him down, to try and get him back again when she found she was losing him. Her various subterfuges to gain her ends, and the result, must be seen on the film. The programme includes a new and novel comedy entitled "The Movies" featuring Snub Pollard, and also a Pathe pictorial.

* * * *

EMPRESS THEATRE.—A Snub Pollard comic and a Pathe Pictorial are also amonv the features of the Empress provramme but the big picture is a stirring drama "The Phantom of the Lake." The audience is told of a great discovery which, in proper hands, may be a great instrument for good, but in the wrong hands, is capable of great evil. It passed from the hands of one who would have made good use of it to an unscrupulous gang who did not stop at murder to further their own ends. The mysterious happenings by the side of a lake give the film its title. However, in the end, right triumphs, the gang is broken up, the discovery passes back to those who will make better use of it, and, for the hero, is the happy reward which all good heroes justly deserve.

WEST END CINEMA.

The West End Cinema has a feature picture this week "The Storm", which is undoubtedly a success. As a picture, it retains all of its popular quality with the addition of pictorial possibilities realized to the fullest extent.

Langdon McCormick, the author; George Broadhurst and Lillian T. Bradley, its producers, testify to their satisfaction with the screen version directed by Reginald Barker and released by Universal. It seems that further endorsement should be unnecessary. For splender of scenic effects, "The Storm" must be given a high place among the season's attractions on the screen. There is an exciting view of a canoe, propelled by a girl and an old man through wild rapids, under gun-fire, that stirs one's blood to keep pace with it. There is a blizzard, with endless tons of snow streaming in an avalanche down the montain sides, isolating the girl and two men in the wilderness. There is a forest fire, with flames spurting high enough to lick the clouds, and the three figures fighting their way through it.

DESHBANDHU DAS AT POONA.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 2.

Deshabandhu C. R. Das arrived here to-day. Shrijut Das was accorded a splended reception. After alighting from the train he was profusedly garlanded. The platform was thronged with an eager crowd and several hundreds of men were seen waiting even outside the station precincts. Among those present on the platform were Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, S. M. Paranjpe, L. B. Bhopatkar and others including a number of municipal councillors and prominent citizens. Mr. Das was taken in a procession through the city to Mr. N. C. Kelkar's house where Shrijut Das is putting up.

Sjt. Das was then presented with the Municipal address. A special pandal was erected for this purpose on the Reay market grounds and seats on the dais were all occupied by prominent citizens, Congressmen of different views and a few Municipal Officers. The address which was printed on pure khaddar cloth was presented to Mr. Das in a gold casket.

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

Sjt. Das responding to the address said that he felt nervous to hear his name associated with names so great as those of Tilak, Chiplunkar, Ranade and Gokhale but such an association nevertheless served as a source of encouragement. The address he received that day was for him a symbol and a guarantee that their sympathy, devotion and help were all to be given to him. The ultimate and immediate goal of all them was Swarajya and it was waste of time to discuss the consistency or otherwise of certain steps of action. Non-Cooperation was the means and he would accept it in its broadest significance, but he was not prepared to accept it as a narrow dogma. They must have a vision to realize for themselves the right road to Swarajya. Like soldiers they must be prepared to fight the beaurocracy wherever possible. They should have full representation in municipalities, local boards and legislatures, whence their war against the beaurocracy was to be waged.

MR. DAS' VISIT TO THANA.

EXHORTATION TO CONTINUE MAHATMA'S WORK.

(Associated Press.)

THANA, Feb. 1.

Mr. C. R. Das visited Thana yesterday. He was taken in procession and accorded a rousing reception. An address of welcome was presented to Mr. Das on behalf of the citizens by the Municipal Chairman and in the course of his reply Mr. Das exhorted the workers to act instead of indulging in metaphysical disquisitions. The party visited Bhayandar at 3 o'clock in the morning where the public were keeping awake to give him a cordial reception. In his brief speech, Mr. Das called on the workers to think for themselves and work for the country. This morning Mr. Das and party visited Pahdi where he was accorded a magnificant reception and taken in procession. Mr. Das exhorted the workers to continue the great work of Lokamanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi. His was a message of action. The party returned to Bombay on Thursday afternoon and left for Poona.

INDIAN EUROPEAN COMMUNITY.

COL. CRAWFORD ON NECESSITY OF ORGANISATION.

(Associated Press.)

Lt.-Col. J. D. Crawford, D. S. O. M. C. General Secretary, the European Association, addressed a very well attended meeting of Europeans at the Lalimli Club, Cawnpore, on Thursday.

Col. Crawford delivered an address touching the problems that now confronted Europeans in India. He traced the origin and history, dwelt on the necessity of organising the European community as a political force and the paramount importance of the provision of funds for that purpose. He estimaed that if every non-official European in India joined the Association subscriptions would more than establish the Association and its political usefulness on a sound basis. He declared his conviction that in general the European in India had not yet decided on his policy and he indicated how the manifesto recently issued by the Association set forth a policy, perhaps inadequately in all details but sufficiently for them to go forward. He said that his tour throughout India had shown him that there was no difference of opinion as to the necessity of organisation and unity and he was most optimistic as to the future, provided the business community and individual Europeans realised the importance of participating in a movement which the Association was going to bring about.

"SAVE US FROM OUR FRIENDS!"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some "friends" of Mr. S. G. Banker who I know have been no friends to him, are spreading out feelers as to why the friends of Mr. S. G. Banker should not pay his fine. When this came to my notice I put my foot down on the doings of such busybodies. They are now trying to arrange to have the fine collected by distress warrant. Why cannot they mind their own business and "work out the Reforms," instead of interfering in matters which do not concern them. If they are friends of Mr. S. G. Banker, will they kindly leave him alone instead of damning his career by an action which would only fill him with disgust and shame.—Yours etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Bombay February 2.

"THE MOMENTOUS ISSUE."

SWAMI SATYADEV'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajakiya Sabha, Swami Satyadev denvered a lecture on "The Momentous Issue", at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall last night.

The Swamaji said it was his earnest desire that Indians should take an intelligent interest in politics, so that in times of crises they might be able to meet them. What happened was that when a great leader disappeared from their ranks they did not know what they should do. They should, therefore, have self-confidence and they should rather worship principles than individuals. He wanted Indians to be self-reliant so that they could act independently, if and when necessary. They should not worship personalities, but the immutable principles, which were true for all time. It was because there were wars between Indians themselves that foreigners came and gained a footing in India; not only that, but Indians did their utmost to get themselves enslaved. But, gradually, there was an awakening among the people as the depredations of foreigners became more and more, and there was a joining of forces between Hindus and Mahomelans, but they were unable to make any impression on the fodeign discipline, strength arms. His point was there was no concerted plan among Indians to meet the plans of foreigners; there was no unity of action at all. The result of all this was there was useless slaughter among Indians and foreigners.

THE SWADESHI CULT.

The next stage was that Indians began to think that everything foreign was good and inligenous things were bad. But now there was a reaction, people thought otherwise. From one extreme the people had gone to the other. The outlook of Indians, before this, was to cooperate with Government and accept what the Government gave them. Gokhale was of that temperament, though very honestly. There was no unity then between Hindus and Moslems, until the events of the Jallinwalla Bagh took place. Although all the parties had protested against the actions of Government at Amritsar, nothing was done to repair the insult and injury offered them. Hindus and Moslems then began to think of some measure which would free them from the domination of Government, but the country had to fight not against individuals, but the whole system. It was in the hands of the people themselves to free themselves, but not by violence. Lok. Tilak was of the opinion that the country should be prepared first, and when it was fully prepared, it could go forward by itself. The issue before the country now was, how to prevent Government from doing such things as they had done at Jallianwalla and how to assert the human rights of the people? Indians had no arms, and they were unable to do anything. Mahatma Gandhi, however, came to their aid and pointed out the right way to them towards that end. Mahatma Gandhi sounded the bugle and the whole country became alive to its duty. Then there was the Bardoli programme, and there was again a sort of stupor came over the country. He thought the Bardoli decision was not the right one, and it was a false step. When the country was ready to go forward, suddenly there was a right-about turn, and a serious mistake was made. Khadar would not get them Swaraj for before the East India Company came to India and imposed its rule on the country, there was Khaddar in the country and they were only using swadeshi cloth, yet they were not independent, and the bonds were still on their limbs.

NEED FOR PROTECTION.

When they had not the power of legislation in their own hands, it was impossible for them to spread the swadeshi cult. America had become one of the richest countries in the world by means of raising the tariff wall. As long as foreign countries were able to flood the country with their cheap goods, it was impossible to persuade the poor people not to buy them though the educated people might be able to discriminate and use only swadeshi. Coming to the question of the demand for volunteers and money, he asked what would the leaders do with them? Would they stop civil disobedience if there was a repetition of Chauri-Chaura, and ask the volunteers to go home? Therefore they had to make use of the best means available to them and do their duty to win Swaraj. The man who would devise the best means for the country, would earn their gratitude for ever. Their programme was not one of construction, as was commonly stated. They had challenged the might of Government on account of Jallianwalla massacre, and why had they withdrawn their challenge since the insult was still there. They must study the question properly and come to the proper decision.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Associated Press.

CALCUTTA, Feb 2.

Business was restricted in all sections of the market to-day. Cottons remained at about yesterday's levels. A small turnover was found in Clive and Howrah in the jute section with a limited fluctuations. Coals only had isolated buyers at limits below the existing quotations and sellers were inclined to accept offers. Nothing of any interest was recorded in the tea and miscellaneous groups. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—6 per cent war bonds (1927) 99/5.

Bank:—Imperial Bank 320, Tata Industrial Bank 7/8 discount.

Cotton:—Dunbar 287, Keshoram 8/12.

Jute:—Bally 182, Benjamin 4/4 discount, Clive 34/6, Craig 7/4, Howrah 42/4, Hukumchand pref. 26 discount, Lansdowne 288, National 25, New Central 102.

Coal:—Bengal Coal 780, Bogra Coal 5/12, Burrakur 36, Gopalichuck 9/12, Pench Consolidated 3/2, Talcher Coal 7/14.

Miscellaneous:—F. A. Sheehan 3/12, Indian Iron and Steels 52/8, Marshalls India 6/8, British India Corporation ordinary 8/10, Calcutta Tramways 67, Railway Sleepers 2, Calcutta Oil and Cake 2/8, Pioneer Sugar 1/12.

Tea:—Lohagur 30, Rutema 7/8, Sapoi 14/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and thidteen thirty-two pence and the demand bills were one shilling four and seven-sixteenth pence.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

SURPRISED AT WILD RUMOURS.

Mahatmaji was interviewed on Saturday last by Mrs. Gandhi, writes "Young India." He appeared to be in good health. He was in his serenely happy mood. Questioned regarding rumours about his health he replied that no one who knew him could imagine that he would ever suffer from Melancholia, and expressed surprise that such wild rumours could find any credence. The interview was purely a domestic one.

AMENDMENT OF C. P. CODE.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 1.

When the Assembly met after lunch further consideration of the amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code Bill was taken up. The amendment moved by Mr. Agnihotri was after opposition from Government carried amid non-official applause. This amendment was in respect of a new clause which provided prosecution for certain offences against public justice including fabrication of false evidence and using as true a false declaration.

Mr. Tomkinson on behalf of Government opposed the amendment and quoted the Lowndes Committee's report to show the necessity of such powers which would be used only in exceptional cases and that too after finding sufficient reason therefor.

Dr. Gour supported the amendment.

Mr. Munshi Mahadeo Prasad supported the amendment.

The amendment was pressed to a division and was carried by 38 votes to 31.

The house then accepted without discussion a similar motion by Mr. Agnihotri in the case of the clause relating to prosecution for offences relating to documents given in evidence.

OTHER AMENDMENTS.

On the motion of Mr. Seshagiri Iyer accepted by Government the assembly adopted proposition that "when a small cause court over whose decision there is no appeal gives sanction its decision should be revised or set aside only either by the district court in the mofussil or by the High Court in a presidency town and that sub-courts and city Civil Courts should not have such powers."

Mr. Rangachariar moved for insertion of a new sub-section (5) to section 195 providing that "a person against whom proceedings are intended to be taken under this section shall be given an opportunity to show cause against the making of the complaint."

Mr. Tomkinson referred to certain sections of the said Code and said that the amendment was unnecessary.

Dr. Gour supported the amendment.

After several members had spoken for and against the amendment the amendment was pressed to a division and was carried by 36 to 33 votes.

As a result of this in the cases of prosecution for contempt of lawful authority of public servants and for certain offences against public justice no person will be proceeded against unless he is given opportunity to show cause against the making of the complaint.

CASES AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS.

Discussion then centred round Mr. Kabiruddin's amendment to clause 54 relating to postponement of the issue of process by the Magistrates pending an enquiry to be instituted for ascertaining the truth of falsehood of the complaint made. The amendment was to add a proviso to this proposed section in the following terms:—"provided that no complaint against any police officer shall be referred to any other police officer for enquiry."

The object of this amendment was that "if in any enquiry instituted through the police pending the issue of the process there was a complaint against a police officer then this shall not be enquired into but that process be issued."

Mr. Shahabuddin bitterly complained that complaints of people against the police officers were not enquired into by their superiors.

Mr. Agnihotri supported the amendment as in his opinion 90 per cent of the cases made against the police officers were not enquired into. He gave an instance where a complaint was filed by a pleader against a head constable. The Magistrate issued summons but the District Superintendent of Police through whom the summons was to be served refused to serve it on the ground that no sanction had been given under section 42 of the Police Act. Later however, the Superintendent of Police was taken to task by the Session Judge.

Sir Malcolm Hailey regretted the turn the debate had taken and reminded the House of the great difficulties under which the police were rendering their services and their magnificient loyalty in spite of many unjust attacks during the last two years. (Applause.)

Dr. Gour supported the amendment which was then put and negatived by 23 votes against 36.

Some more amendments were considered and rejected. The assembly has so far disposed of 237 sections. The assembly was adjourned till Saturday.

REPORT OF OPIUM COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Paris.—The Council of the League of Nations has adopted the report of the Advisory Opium Committee and authorised it to hold its meeting in public when it thinks fit.—Reuter.

FREIGHTS.

BOMBAY—U, K, CONTINENT.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVN. CO'S. REPORT.

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.

Market is weak and enquiry small. Rates have fallen steadily during the week from 17 to 15 light seeds basis for February and 16 for March shipment. Rather more business has been put through however owing to sellers readiness to meet the market in consequence of ample space being available to meet all demands. Bookings reported amount to about 18,000 tons chiefly for U. K. ports. D/W tonnage rates remain nominally about 24 but no fixtures are reported.

SPORTING NEWS.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTION BY "SENEX."

THE INNOVATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

GOLDGAINER	 1
QUARRYMAN	 2
NICETY	 3

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

COLEBY	 1
RED QUILL	 2
ALLINGTON	 3

THE FORT PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

MEDDLESOME	 1
SENSFORD	 2
SILVER BALM II	 3

THE FORT PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

SOME SCRIBE	 1
WOLFRAM	 2
MILLMOUNT	 3

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

WATERLOO	 1
BAKTAVAR	 2
AMIN	 3

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

SILVER IMAGE	 1
ORANGE WILLIAM	 2

THE BROOME PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

SAUCE	 1
GOLDEN TREASURY	 2
UNRULY	 3

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

KRUSHAN	 1
SILVER STREAK	 2
KARIKATA	 3

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

The following is a list of passengers leaving Bombay by the P. & O. s.s. "Malwa," to-day for Marseilles and London:—

Miss E. Ashdown; Mr. W. F. Andrews; J. A. Banyard; Mr. C. P. Bartholomew; Mr. C. W. and Mrs. Bald; Mr. Bance; Capt. J. W. A. Battie; Mr. A. Bell; Mr. W. Bewley; Capt. J. A. Blood; Mr. P. M. Boase; Mr. and Mrs. Boscq; Mr. B. G. Bourchier; Mrs. M. E. J. Bremridge; Mr. J. H. Brown; Mr. W. J. Burrows; Mr. W. F. Bresley; Mr. A. C. Brookes; Mr. A. H. Baker; Mr. C. E. Brown; Mr. H. Bryant; Mr. P. Capranos; Miss Carrick; Mr. and Mrs. Chambers; Maj.-General C.B., Clery C.B.I., Mrs. Clery; Miss Clery; Mr. T. L. Crombie; Mr. F. G. Clements; Mrs. Dahl and Infant Miss E. A. Donovan; Mr. C. E. Drake; Mr. H. Darby; Mr. Robert Eckersley; Mr. J. Edgar; Mrs. Enzer; Mr. Everett; Capt. F. Faurnier; Sir Stephen Finney C.I.E.; Lady Finney; Lady Fletcher; Mr. Freakley; Mr. D. Flatters; Mr. R. G. Fuller; Mr. and Mrs. Fisher; Mrs. Gibb; Miss L. Godfrey; Mr. P. Gonos; Mr. Goodwin; Mr. D. and Mrs. Graham; Mr. N. M. and Mrs. Grant; Mr. Gray; Miss Griffiths; Mr. Hall Watt; Mr. M. Hornaday; Miss Hunt; Mr. G. and Mrs. Hunter Thoms; Mr. P. Hemsley; Mr. W. J. Higgs; Miss Helen Johnston; Mr. L. V. Kavishwar; Mr. Keal; Dr. (Miss.) M. Ketring; Mr. G. A. Khan, O.B.E., I.C.S.; Miss Khan; Mr. M. King; Mr. J. Kirk; Mrs. Lennox, M.B.E.; Mr. W. E. Lewis; Miss Lopez; Mr. C. P. Luck; Mr. Lynch; Mr. W. A. Leach; Mr. W. H. G. Leggett; Mr. H. G. Lodir; Mr. W. H. Lawrence; Mr. J. MacCulloch; Miss S. MacDonald; Capt. R. E. McIntosh; Mr. Wm. and Mrs. Macline; Mr. Stewart Macnaghton; Miss Macnaghton; Mr. B. S. and Mrs. Mehta; Lt.-Col. J. W. B. Merewether, C.I.E.; Mrs. Merewether; Mr. J. G. Morgan; Mr. A. C. Main; Sister Mary Maurice; Mr. and Mrs. Nairn; Mr. Newton; Mr. Oakshott; Mr. J. E. Ogle; Mr. R. Parsons; Mr. R. T. and Mrs. Pearl; Mrs. A. E. Pocklington; Col. W. B. Pye, C.I.E.; Miss Pye; Mr. and Mrs. Preston; Mr. E. Procter; Mr. W. B. Rane; Mr. A. Rigby; Col. J. L. and Mrs. Roberts; Miss Roberts; Mrs. D. Roberts; Mr. J. O. and Mrs. Robinson; Mr. M. and Mrs. Rodriguez; Miss M. A. Royer; Mrs. A. Rush; Mr. C. R. C. Reeve; Mr. P. J. Rudall; Mr. Robertson; Mr. A. D. Sadler; Mr. G. Saldanha; Col. Comdt. G. A. F. Sanders, C.B., C.M.G.; Mrs. Sanders; Miss Sanders; Miss Sanders; Mr. S. M. Sherwell; Mr. T. M. and Mrs. Shewell; Mr. V. C. Shroff; Mr. N. C. and Mrs. Stiffe; Mr. M. G. and Mrs. Sykes; Mr. C. Skelton; Mr. A. G. Scoggins; Rev. Mother Sacred Heart; Mr. and Mrs. Tainter; Miss Tainter; Miss Tainter; Major A. N. Thomas, D.S.O.; Mr. G. R. Thomson; Mr. C. Taylor; Major G. F. and Mrs. Underwood; Mr. Walker; Mr. J. Warr; Mr. G. M. Wilson; Mr. E. A. Wilson; Mrs. Wilson; Mrs. Wingate; Mrs. Woods; Mrs. H. Wordsworth; Mr. C. A. Wrench; Mr. F. Wright; Mr. L. G. Walkden.

SALE OF RACE HORSES.

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY have received instructions to sell by Auction on WEDNESDAY morning, February, 7th 1923 at 8 a.m. the following horses WITH THEIR ENGAGEMENTS.

Trostan	Dunbar.
Treddle	Amin
Golden Treasury	Lady Cleopatra
The Minx	Margaret Joyce
Right Royal	Christmas Holiday
Vale of York	Belvedere

Catalogues will be available in a few days and may be had on application to the above Agency at 3, Bellasis Road. Byculla, Bombay.

SALE OF RACE HORSES.

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY has received instruction from Mr. Heath to sell the whole of his Race Horses on TUESDAY morning, the sixth of February at 8 a.m. (S.T.).

The horses will be sold without reserve and with their engagements in the Bombay Races and Poona Country Bred Derby and Legar, 1923.

CATALOGUES will be available in a few days and may be had on application to the above Agency at 3 Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, who will also be pleased to act for Clients unable to attend the sale.

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PUBLIC MEETING
IN HONOUR OF
DESH BANDHU DAS.
CAWASJI JEHANGIR HALL
SUNDAY the 4th at 6 p.m. (S.T.)
Mrs. SAROJINI NAIDU to preside.
Tickets from Mr. Bharucha
54, APOLLO STREET.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, February 3, 1923.

EIGHTEENTH OF MARCH.

On the 18th of next month twelve long months of Mahatma Gandhi's imprisonment will have passed—without the nation achieving the purpose for which he cheerfully went to jail. The country seems no nearer its goal of Swaraj than it was a year ago. On the other hand, signs of weakness and wavering have made their appearance in the ranks of the fighters, where a year ago there was complete solidarity. The reasons are not far to seek. A good many had enlisted in the ranks of the Congress more for love of the person of the leader than for the great cause for which he stood. The consequence has been that since the leader was removed from their midst their enthusiasm for the cause has grown colder and colder month by month. In the case of others, the removal of the personality of the leader has resulted in a loosening of the moral hold which the cause had on them and there is disunion and multiplicity of counsel. In the case of a third section, the healthy check which the Mahatma's personality exercised on disintegrating tendencies having been removed, there has been more or less open rebellion against the ideals for which the Congress has stood and for which the Mahatma fought and sacrificed his personal liberty.

Yet, that the struggle of the great leader has not all been in vain, was amply proved by the majority of the Congress remaining loyal to him and the cause he made his own; and so long as one single individual is left in the ranks of the Congress who will take up and hold aloft the flag left by the leader, there need be no fear of the cause perishing. The cause for which the Congress stands and for which the Mahatma struggled is the cause of Truth and Truth must conquer sooner or later. So, those who follow the path marked out by the Mahatma, need not despair, whether they are in the majority or in the minority. As Mr. Rajagopalachariar said, whether those who have chosen to deviate from the path rejoin the main body will depend mainly on the ability of the latter to push forward on the path they have chosen to follow. If the latter succeed in their attempt, the success will in itself constitute an ample justification of their refusal to strike out a new path. It is, therefore, the supreme duty of all those who have faith in the programme adopted at Gaya to set about the task of working it out by the prescribed period of time.

The Working Committee of the Congress has done well to remind the nation of the approaching anniversary of the Mahatma's conviction and of the work yet left undone. The Committee has issued an earnest call to the nation to observe the week ending on 18th March as a National Week, when concentrated efforts should be made for the collection of money for the Tilak Swarajya Fund, the enrolment of volunteers and the propagation of khaddar. The 18th of March itself is to be observed as a day of peaceful hartal throughout the country—a day of heart-searching and prayer. The rank and file of the Congress cannot afford to waste their time and resources in useless academic discussions. The need of the hour is work, and the whole nation must concentrate its energies from now on work, work work. The strengthening of the Congress organisation by the enlistment of members and volunteers and the collection of 25 lakhs of rupees for the Tilak Swaraj Fund by the time fixed by the Congress, constitute the all-important and immediate task and the success achieved in this task will be the tangible token of the country's earnestness and determination. Will the nation fail to respond to the call of the Congress, in the absence of its leader, with the same promptness and generosity as it did when he was in its midst? We have every confidence that it will not fail.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

The discussion in the Council of State on Sardar Jogendra Singh's resolution on irrigation raises at least three important questions of policy. The problem cannot be said to have been solved by Mr. Sarma's somewhat frivolous reference to figures. If upto now irrigation projects have cost the Government of India 44.83 crores of rupees, as Mr. Sarma said, he might have also added that on the whole—and under a most rigorous principle of accounting in this department—the irrigation revenue since 1880 had not only more than paid off all the capital expended on this department: but that even now the general all-India irrigation return shows an average net profit of 7 per cent. and more upon the capital expended, as against a net loss on 600 crores and odd spent upon the railways. According to the latest returns of agricultural statistics, the total area sown in 1920-21 was 212-25 million acres out of a total cultivable area 387 million acres which means that about 45 per cent. can still be brought under cultivation, if only suitable irrigational facilities are provided. Of the area actually cropped only about 49 million acres or a little over 20 per cent is irrigated, by wells, dams and canals put together—the irrigation canals constructed at Government expense accounting only for 20 million acres or about 40 per cent. only of the total area irrigated, or less than 10 per cent. of the total area sown. We may understand, but cannot share, the satisfaction of the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri at the progress of irrigation. These figures, slight as they are, would, if he had been aware of them, conveyed to Mr. Sastri the futility and inadvisability of defending an indefensible position.

A still more important question incidentally raised in this debate was that in regard to the respective limits of the central and provincial authorities. The frank confession of mental confusion on this point which Sardar Jogendra Singh made in the Council will not injure his reputation; for the confusion is shared by many people, not excluding some of the highest officers of the Government themselves. These limits are adjusted so as to suit the convenience of some vested interests; and are accordingly capable of an easy adjustment. But even admitting the Government's plea that the Irrigation Department is wholly provincialised, do the Government of India seriously desire the people to believe that by making such a statement they can absolve themselves of complete responsibility as to the development of the most important industry of the country? On their own showing, they reserve a right of formal sanction of every project costing over 2 lakhs or of every project affecting more than one province. But is there a single irrigation project of any importance—proposed or sanctioned—which can be constructed under the limit mentioned or without affecting the interests of more than one province or State intervening? The Sukkur Barrage will affect Sind and the Punjab at least; the Cauvery project would be futile without the co-operation of the Mysore State.

But the most important issue in the debate, at least from a practical standpoint, was the demand for an increased water-rate. It is amazing how no one seems to have challenged this preposterous demand of the Revenue Member in the Council. The irrigation projects, as we have already remarked, have paid, with the existing water rate, a net dividend of more than 7 per cent. year in, year out, and Mr. Sarma may be sure his boasted new programme of additional construction costing 55 (or is it 57?) crores will be equally productive, if not more, when it is suffered to materialise. What need is there, we ask, in view of these results, for an increased water rate? There is a peculiarity about a water rate which makes it particularly onerous; and no increase in it should, therefore, be permitted without the strongest possible guarantees being first obtained against its most likely abuse. The water-rate is levied in districts, where the very fundamentals of the revenue demand need a radical revision in conformity with the elementary canons of scientific taxation. If the land revenue demand is itself open to objection, the water rate, which is an extra charge, cannot but appear oppressive as it is, to the tenants. And, what is more to the point, the water rate, unlike the railway rate, is compulsory. The tenant must pay it, whether or not he finds it necessary; while the trader dealing with the railways, if he finds the rates excessive, escapes the burden, at least partially, by curtailing his consignment. In the present circumstances there can be absolutely no justification for even the mention of an increase; and Mr. Cook was guilty of the most transparent confusion of thought when he made an increase in the tax-paying capacity identical with the prosperity of the people. An increase in the tax-paying capacity would spell prosperity *only* if the tax is not increased. Otherwise, if you make the tax-burden increase in direct proportion to the supposed or real increase in prosperity, there will be absolutely no gain to the people; and they may quite possibly be harmed. If Mr. Sarma and his colleagues are holding back the irrigation projects pending sanction for an increased water rate, they are doing, we have no hesitation in saying, the greatest injury to this country. We know, indeed, as they do, that the credit and the resources of this country are pledged to the wasteful projects of railway extension. We know, as they do, that irrigation works are more profitable than railways. But from this it is neither prudent nor permissible to conclude that free sanction to unlimited borrowing be forthwith accorded, buttressed, if necessary, by tapping the overtaxed cultivator under the pretence of increased water rate. Unless irrigation finance is completely separated, and specific borrowing specially allocated, there can be no justification whatsoever for increasing the water-rate.

Notes of the Day

Reparations and America.

The "Outlook" writes:—"In May, 1921, Dr. Simon came to London and offered on Germany's behalf a total indemnity of three milliard pounds, more than the British Government now asks: and the German offered more prompt payment than we now demand. Had that offer been accepted, reconstruction would be accomplished, world trade booming again, British workmen would be in the factories and not on the streets. Everyone sees that now. We said so then. Dr. Simon was rebuked by Mr. Lloyd George for his 'insolence'; the indemnity was 'irrevocably' fixed at £6,600 millions." The relentless logic of events has convinced British statesmen, and their dupes—the British people—that unbridled cupidity is its own nemesis. It is difficult to believe that France still retains impossible notions of her neighbour's wealth. Whether the explanation of France's heroic measures is to be sought in the madness that overtakes a victorious nation or in a bold move for securing her "natural frontiers"—the Rhine, the Alps and the Pyrenees—it is certain that she will be left in splendid isolation unless she retraces her steps. America may not yet admit that inter-Allied debts and Reparations are Siamese twins, not to be separated one from the other, but she cannot remain unconcerned about the Reparation muddle; for an impoverished Germany means one less customer for her goods. Senator Borah characterised the French occupation of Ruhr as ruthless militarism and though the Harding administration, in keeping with the traditional foreign policy of America, will be slow to interfere with the European imbroglio, when open intervention does come its effect is bound to be salutary, for the land of the dollar holds the key to the situation of bankrupt Europe. In the meanwhile what is the phantasy of the League of Nations doing?

The Assembly and the Masses.

The Legislative Assembly gave another proof of its incapacity to safeguard the interests of the "masses" by refusing to accept the modest suggestion of Mr. N. M. Joshi that an enquiry should be instituted by the Government of India as to what action is necessary and practicable with regard to workmen's compensation and the recommendations of the International Labour Conference concerning social insurance in the case of organised agricultural industries. Both the official and non-official members who were opposed to the suggestion failed to realise that agriculture in this country is not all in an unorganised condition and that industries, like those of tea and coffee planting, have reached a sufficiently organised stage to bring them within the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act. There is nothing surprising in the attitude of the Local Governments towards the question. They have never yet upheld the rights of Labour when they appeared to clash with those of Capital. For the planters, especially, the Local Governments have always had a soft corner in their hearts. But we are surprised and pained to see Indian members of the Assembly coming forward to oppose even the suggestion for an enquiry into the necessity for legislation. And yet the Assembly prides itself on being a "democratic" body!

Retrenchment or Mutilation?

The Finance Member of the Government of Bengal disclosed in the Legislative Council on Tuesday a number of directions in which his Government had been able to effect retrenchment during the current financial year. The "cuts" made are as follow:—

	Rs.
Land Revenue	1,58,670
Excise	85,000
Forests	60,000
Registration	1,00,383
Irrigation	1,69,000
Interest on ordinary debt	4,45,000
General administration	5,18,730
Administration of justice	1,92,701
Jails and convict settlements	1,93,850
Police	3,39,824
Ports and pilotage	52,100
Education	7,72,716
Medical	1,98,612
Public health	1,99,715
Agriculture	2,57,648
Industries	2,96,846
Miscellaneous Department	19,100
Civil Works	5,00,000
Superannuation, etc.	1,50,000
Stationery and printing	1,00,000
Miscellaneous	19,000
Total Rs.	48,88,895

It will be seen that some of the deepest "cuts" have been made in the very departments which have been described by the Ministers in charge as the nation-building departments. Education, than which there is no more vital department, suffers the deepest cut—to the extent of nearly eight lakhs. Public Health and Medical Departments suffer together to the extent of nearly four lakhs. The Agricultural and Industries Departments are also made to suffer to a grievous extent. On the other hand, the Police "cut" does not amount to even three and a half lakhs.

Failure of Ministers.

After their appointment over two years ago the Indian Ministers had assured the world that very soon they would be instrumental in providing each and every village in the province with a school and a dispensary in addition to pure and ample supply of water. If they continue to administer the province in the same fashion as they have done during the past two years, the progress the province will be making will be in the direction reverse of that they had prognosticated. Schools and dispensaries instead of multiplying are fast disappearing under the benevolent (?) regime of the Ministers. University education is in a precarious condition. Yet the Minister of Education, instead of confessing the bankruptcy of his treasury, is seeking to foist the blame on the University authorities. The Minister of Local Self-Government—the once great tribune of the people, Sir Surendranath Bannerjea,—lives on the heights of perpetual sunshine where financial cares never reach. For him, however dark or even blank the immediate future may be, the distant prospect is always full of hope and cheer. With complaisant Ministers of the type of Sir Surendranath and Mr. P. C. Mitter, the task of the Finance Member, faced with an empty treasury, becomes easy enough. But how long will the country tolerate the reckless wastage of its resources on unprofitable departments and the starvation of the nation-building ones? The Ministers have shown repeatedly that they are incapable of safeguarding the interests of the departments entrusted to their care. If they had any sense of responsibility to the people of their province they would have refused to be a party to a budget which completely ignored the vital needs of the departments in their charge. As Mr. Fazl ul Haq remarked, the retrenchment proposals of the Bengal Government, so far as they affect the transferred departments, lay the axe at the very root of the "Reforms",—taking the latter for what they are worth.

A Case for Enquiry.

A pathetic story was revealed at the Coroner's court on Tuesday last during the inquest on the body of Malhari Tukaram, aged fifty. It appeared that on the 21st of January last at about 7 p. m. a damaged motor lorry belonging to the Ideal Transport Company Limited was being pulled by means of a rope by another motor lorry belonging to the same company along Parel Tank Road when the deceased came out of a fuel depot with a bundle of wood on his head and while trying to cross the road failed to notice the rope. He tripped and fell in front of the rear vehicle and received injuries on the face, chin, waist and shoulder. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where after his injuries were treated he was allowed to go home. Subsequently the deceased again went to the hospital for treatment but left of his own accord on Sunday last and died on Monday. At the Coroner's inquest it was disclosed that not less than fourteen ribs of the deceased were fractured and as a result he died of internal haemorrhage. We reproduce below statements of two medical officers which speak for themselves:—

"Dr. A. Hudson, House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, said the deceased was brought to the hospital on the 21st January at 9. p. m. with multiple injuries, all more or less of a trifling nature. . . None of the injuries were likely to cause death. He was treated in the hospital and discharged cured on the same day.

"Dr. W. Nunan, the Police Surgeon, who held the post mortem examination, was, however, of opinion that besides the bruises six ribs on the left and eight on the right side were broken. The chest cavity contained blood. The cause of death was internal haemorrhage following fracture of the ribs."

Now a question arises as to how at the time the deceased was admitted to hospital on the day of the accident, a serious injury like fracture of fourteen ribs was not discovered and the wounded man was discharged as cured. If the deceased had been detained the very first day and his injuries properly examined and treated he would perhaps have recovered. Evidently this is a matter for further enquiry.

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OVERLAND model 90 Touring 4-cyl. 20 h.p. with oil side and tail lamps.

DAIMLER model 1910 Landaulette 4-cyl; 30/40 h.p. with carbide hd. lamp spare rim and elec. horn. (A Stately Car.)

F. N. 4-cyl. touring with elec. hd. lamp tail lamp and horn.

AQUILLA 4-cyl. touring with carbide hd. lamp, stephney wheel and nut spanner.

CLEMENT BAYARD Landaulette 4 cyl. 12 h.p. with oil side lamp, tail lamp and stephney rim complete.

DAIMLER Touring 4-cyl. 15 h.p. 5/7 seater with side lamp. tail lamp and stephney, completely overhauled and painted and new rexine hood.

STUDEBAKER 1920 model Touring 4-cyl. 20/22 h.p. with side lamp, Horn and tools.

AUSTIN 1916 model touring, 4-cyl. 20/22. h. p. with side lamp, horn and tools.

BRISCOE 18/20 H. P. 4-cyl. Touring Body Black side and tail lamps, stephney wheel complete.

NAPIER 15 H. P. 4-cyl. 1912 model; touring body, light grey, spare rim. carbide hd. lamp with generator, side lamp, cushion cover, new hood; recently overhauled and re-painted.

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OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

DELHI, Feb. 1.

The report of the Select Committee on the Official Secrets Bill presented by the Home Member in the Legislative Assembly is a unanimous document except for a dissenting minute by Mr. K. C. Neogy on two points. Others who have signed the report are the Home Member, Mr. E. Burdon, Mr. Chaudhuri, Mr. Darcy Lindsay, Mr. T. Rangachariar and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas.

The law in British India relating to Official Secrets is at present contained in Acts of 1889 and 1904 and the statute of Parliament, namely, the Act of 1911. This Act of 1911 had been amended by the Official Secrets Act of 1920, which statute applies to the United Kingdom but not to British India. The Committee was appointed to consolidate and amend these laws in so far as they relate to the official secrets in British India. The Bill will extend to the whole of British India and to classes of persons for whom the Indian Legislature is competent to legislate, namely, to all subjects of His Majesty and the servants of the Crown in the Indian States and beyond British India. It is provided that if any person for any purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State approaches, inspects or passes over or is in the vicinity of any prohibited place or makes any sketches, plans or notes calculated to be useful to an enemy or communicates to any other person any secret official code or password, etc., he shall be guilty of spying and shall be punishable, in the case of military secrets, to a maximum of fourteen years' imprisonment and in the case of non-military or civil secrets to a maximum of three years. The military offences are those committed in relation to any work of defence arsenal, naval, military or air force establishment of station, etc. In the case of these offences evidence of overt acts will not be necessary for proving that the purpose of an accused person was prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State, evidence of conduct or character being enough for the purpose. In the case of other offences the ordinary rule of evidence will apply. The military offences will be cognizable and non-bailable, while non-military offences will be non-cognizable and bailable.

MR. NEOGY'S OBJECTION.

This distinction, Mr. Neogy admits, is an improvement so far as it goes, but in his dissenting minute he objects to it in principle in so far as it recognises two different rules of evidence. He says, "If overt acts have got to be proved in non-military offences in order to establish that a person acted with a purpose prejudicial to the safety or the interests of the State why should an exception be made in this matter in regard to the military offences when particularly they are punishable with a much longer term of imprisonment? The only consideration that influenced the Committee in adhering to the provisions of the English statute of 1911 in the matter of military offences was that these provinces did already apply to India as the statute of 1911 was made applicable to all British possessions and that unless they were re-enacted at least in the case of military offences His Majesty in Council would not be expected to withdraw the operation of the statute of 1911 in favour of the present Bill. Under Section 11 of that Statute it has to be admitted that the statute of 1911 does not recognise any distinction between these two clauses of offence and if the present Bill be substituted for that statute a certain class of offences will fall outside the purview of the special rule of evidence laid down in the said statute. At the same time I deeply regret, I am unable to agree to the special rule of evidence in the case of military offences. As a consideration for the withdrawal of the operation of the statute of 1911 from India, if the British Parliament undertakes the responsibility of legislating for India in any matter, as it has done in the present instance, a subordinate legislature like that of India can do nothing by way of amendment of any such measure to suit the local circumstances, however, much it may desire to do so. But this position of selfishness, I venture to think, can hardly be an argument for inducing us to re-enact any of the provisions of such a parliamentary measure with the help of our willing votes in the Indian legislature even though we may disapprove of it. I have not therefore allowed myself to be in any way influenced by the fact that the particular provision which does not commend itself to be on its merits finds place in the statute of 1911 and is therefore already applicable to India. The expressions used in clause (3), sub-clause (1) are so wide that in my view it would be a danger to relax the rule of evidence for the purpose of facilitating proof in the case of military offences. If a person were to approach or were found in the vicinity of a prohibited place (for instance, a military camp or fortress) he would make himself liable for prosecution provided his purpose in being there were prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State. It may be said that as this provision controls the other element constituting the offence the chances of abuse are reduced to a minimum. But under sub-clause (2) it will not be necessary to establish this all important circumstance in the case of military offences by evidence of any overt act tending to show a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State. It may be enough to adduce some evidence of general repute (as a known character as proved in the case) against such a person and cases may arise in which conviction will be secured on sheer suspicion."

COMMITTEE'S OBSERVATIONS.

The rest of the Committee however observed that the changes proposed constitute the furthest limit up to which it is desirable to suggest that the abetment of this special rule of evidence contained in the English statute of 1911 should be made for British India from the provisions of the law now in force. The Bill enumerates certain places as prohibited areas, namely, any work of defence, arsenal, naval, military or air force establishment or station, mine, field, camp, ship or aircraft belonging or occupied by or on behalf of His Majesty, any military telegraphs or telephones so belonging or occupied, any wireless or signal station or office so belonging or occupied, and any factory, dockyard or other place so belonging or occupied and used for the purpose of building, repairing, making or storing any munitions of war or any sketches, plans, models or documents relating thereto or for the purpose of getting any metals, oil or minerals of use in time of war. The Governor-General in Council can add to this list by notification which will be affixed in English and vernacular. The fact that a person has been in communication with or attempted to communicate with a foreign agent whether within or without British India will be relevant for the purpose of proving an offence. But a person will be presumed to have been in such communication only if among other things he has visited the address of the agent or possessed any address or any other information regarding a foreign agent. The expression "Foreign Agent" has been altered so as to include any person in respect of whom it appears that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting him of being employed by a foreign power.

DANGER TO INNOCENT PERSONS.

In regard to these provisions Mr. Neogy observes that they are in such general terms that "innocent persons visiting foreign countries and carrying some information about foreign people may sometimes find themselves unwittingly entrapped. It is to be noted that for the purpose of raising a presumption of guilty intention against any one possessing the address of or other information about any person suspected to be a foreign agent, it will not be necessary to prove that such possession was with the knowledge that the said person was so suspected. A mere possession even of an unsolicited address or information may in certain circumstances be enough to condemn the possession if he is on trial under clause (3) of the Bill relating to spying."

Clause (5) of the Bill has been so amended that negligent communication should not be made punishable except to the extent of two years or with five or with both. A similar punishment is provided for any person voluntarily receiving any secret official code or note or other information knowing it to be in contravention of this Act. Public officers who have used their discretion in these matters are given protection and the burden of proof that the receipt of the document was voluntary has been shifted on to the prosecution. Clause (6) dealing with unauthorised use of uniforms with a view to get admission to a prohibited place and falsification of reports, forgery, personation, etc., has also been amended so that the penalty provided be enforceable only where the safety of the state is affected, the reason being that the ordinary penal law provides sufficient penalty for most if not all of the offences created by this clause. The clause relating to harbouring spies has also been amended so that information should be given by the person harbouring a spy to the Police Officer who may demand that information, the Presidency Magistrates being empowered, besides the first class Magistrates, to issue search warrant and it is further provided that police officers making search must report to the Magistrate in cases of grave emergency. The law as at present stands is that no court inferior to that of the District or Presidency Magistrate and other than that of a first class Magistrate specially empowered by local Government shall try any offence under the Act. The majority of the committee have proposed no change in this clause but Mr. Neogy dissents on the ground that all offences should be triable only by a court of sessions. The majority, in justification of their views, state that under existing Indian Acts, first class Magistrates can try offences but the present bill, they state, authorises only the Presidency and the District Magistrates and specially empowered first class Magistrates, the graver offences of spying punishable with fourteen years' imprisonment being triable by the sessions courts. But Mr. Neogy wants all these offences to be exclusively triable by session courts because under the English Statute of 1911 which applies to India only sessions courts are empowered to try all offences. Mr. Neogy further maintains that the present bill which is intended to replace this statute will take away the right of the sessions trial from the accused to which person to which he is at present entitled under the English statute. Apart from this, the provisions of the bill are in such wide and general terms that only sessions courts should try the offences, irrespective of their gravity.

Lastly the Committee have recommended that in the case of offences committed by companies or corporations only those directors and officers thereof should be held guilty with whose knowledge and consent the offence was committed.

"MESSAGE OF GAYA CONGRESS."

MASS MEETING

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

ON

SUNDAY the 4th instant at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AT

CHOWPATTY.

Speakers:—Messrs. Rajagopalachariar, Rajendra Prasad, Vallabhbhai Patel, Gangadhar Rao Deshpande and T. Prakasam.

Volunteers are requested to be present at 3-0 p.m.

H. E. Lord Willingdon will be leaving Madras on a brief tour on 21st instant for Tinnevelly and His Excellency will open Tiruchangode Railway on the 22nd. Travelling on the new line as far as Palamcottah, H. E. the Governor will return to Madras on the 23rd instant.—(A. P.).

H. H. the Aga Khan, it is understood, will be arriving in Madras about the middle of March and will stay there for two days.—(A. P.).

The members of the Madras Liberal League entertained Sir P. Sivaswami Iyer at a tea party at the Gokhale Hall. Besides the members of the League several members of the Madras Legislative Council and others attended the function and Sir Sivaswami Iyer gave a short account of the work done by the League of Nations.—(A. P.).

Owing to the decision of the railway authorities to run the Ceylon boat mail to Tuticorin the British India Steam Navigation Company is providing improved and accelerated service between Tuticorin and Colombo.—(A. P.).

Mr. R. Knapp, Member, Madras Executive Council will proceed home on six months' leave at the end of March. Mr. R. A. [illegible] C.S., Chief Secretary to the [illegible] will very likely be appointed temporary member during Mr. Knapp.—(A. P.).

POINTS AT ISSUE IN KENYA.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS INTERVIEWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

Mr. C. F. Andrews gave an interview on Tuesday to a representative of the Associated Press with reference to the "Times" announcement that moderate Indians in Kenya were in favour of communal franchise on a seperate electoral roll. Mr. Andrews stated that there were four outstanding points at issue in Kenya (1) the reservation of the Highlands for Europeans, (2) the gradual exclusion of Indians by fresh immigration laws (3) the segregation of Indian from Europeans in all township areas (4) the franchise question. As far as he could gather no change in the present position of the Indians was contemplated by the Secretary of State on the first three points. The Highland question would almost certainly be left pending. It was also probable that neither the emigration nor segregation questions would be reopened. But it seemed that the franchise question had been settled by the Secretary of State partly in favour of the Indians. This would mean that there would be a common electoral roll at the next election instead of a seperate electoral roll, which the Europeans themselves desired. Such at least appeared to Mr. Andrews to be the trend of the Colonial Secretary's decisions as far as he could judge from the cables. The struggle in Kenya would therefore probably be confined to one point, namely whether the new election should be held on a common franchise or on a seperate communal franchise. In either case the interests of the Europeans were likely to be safeguarded, in such a way as to give them a majority of seats. The objection now being raised was, against a common franchise on a common electoral roll.

A DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

A most diabolical outrage was perpetrated last night at Belliaghata a suburb of Calcutta the victims being a European, Mr. Bridle, an assistant in a local firm and an Indian woman. At about midnight on Wednesday Mr. Bridle returned to his quarters and told his Durwan to fetch a ghari. Early this morning at 5 Mr. Bridle's servant in going to wake up his master found the latter in a pool of blood and a woman stabbed to death. Mr. Bridle was taken to the Medical College Hospital where he is lying in a precarious condition.

SENSATIONAL REVIEW BY THE PRESS.

LE FIGARO.

"To make gold, and find out the secret of everlasting youth: such were the two problems which alchemists had tried to solve. The progress of science has shown the uselessness of the first, but it facilitated, on the other hand, the working out of the second. What are, then, the chief qualities of youth? Strength and health. To remain, in spite of the weight of years, well and robust, is not that eternal youth? Judge, therefore, of the sensation created by Dr. Brown Sequard's famous discovery.

Following out the eminent Professor's theories, a Paris chemist of high standing, with the assistance of eminent practitioners, has prepared the Elixir bearing his name **Elixir Godineau** the effects of which are surprising."

LE TEMPS.

"**The Elixir Godineau** is now constantly talked of by the Press, it is the constant subject of their articles and the talk of town and country; it is a first class, strengthening and restoring tonic of miraculous power."

L'ECHO DE PARIS.

"The great success of the **Elixir Godineau** increased from day to day and is fully justified. This powerful specific restores health and vigour every day to numberless invalids whose cure was despaired of."

L'EVENEMENT

"The fairy tale of the fountain of youth is now a true and real fact; old age still scatters a few wrinkles on the face, a few snowy flakes in the hair, but it can no longer chill the hearts of men to whom the high-mettled spiritness of a youth of twenty years age is restored by the **Elixir Godineau**, one of the valuable conquests of men of modern science. The effects of this marvellous philtre are not limited to this; chlorosis, anæmia, paralysis, etc., disappear as by enchantment through using this Elixir, and cures in great numbers are an everyday occurrence."

LA FRANCE MODERNE.

"Medical science makes every day new and important progress. After the cure, of man, his regeneration has now been discovered. The fountain of youth is no longer a fable, thanks to the **Elixir Godineau**. Life is given a stronger basis, is prolonged. Youth is restored and lasts much longer, for, it is a fact, that cheerfulness and beauty, those two seductive qualities, are the result of bodily strength and perfect working, of the whole organic system Is it not marvellous that a chemist, from the depths of his laboratory, should thus offer to the world long life, long youth and long cheeriness."

THE GREAT FRENCH DISCOVERY

ELIXIR GODINEAU

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TONIC

or the ELIXIR OF LIFE made according to the famous discovery of Prof. Brown Sequard, containing the spermatic or ovular cells extracted from the most essential, the most generous and the most vigorous parts of animals, much more powerful and healthy than hitherto employed. It is sweet and very pleasant to take and easily assimilated by the system, without producing any disturbance of the digestive tract. It far surpasses all other preparations as an appetiser and a general Tonic. Verily, ELIXIR GODINEAU is an embodiment of health, vigour and strength.

Diseases in which Elixir Godineau has been found of immense value:

Abscess (scrofulous), Affections of the Heart, Brain, Nerves or of the Respiratory Organs, Albuminaria, Amenorrhœa, Blenorrhœa, Dysminorrhœa, Spermatorrhœa, Vomiting (in pregnancy), Hœmorrhage (uterine or of the brain, teeth or lungs), Anaemia, Debility, Excesses of all kinds, Chloroses. Insanity, Loss of Memory, Fatigue in Maternity, Overwork, Exhaustion, Langour, Gangrene, Newrosis of the Heart or Brain, Nervousness, Paralysis, general or facial, Sleeplessness, Headache, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Consumption, Tuberculosis, Diabetes, Cramp, Barrenness, Impotence, Consequences of Measles, Asthma, Cancer, Convalesence after pleurisy or attacks of Influenza, Malaria, etc.

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"Experiments show that the ovaric, or spermatic cells, which compose the Elixir Godineau produce notable modifications in the whole being very rapidly, almost in a few hours. Through prolific action of the cells an enormous afflux of new anatomical elements is brought into play. Sudden and intense irruptions of new cells appear, not only in one part, but in the whole of the organic system, by means of diffusion of the therapeutic agent. The afflux of embrionate elements being enormous they appear in the lungs, the liver, the muscles, the cellular tissues, and whichever the affected organ may be; battle rages between these new elements and the bacilli, in order that the latter may be absorbed and destroyed, then the morbid tissue is slowly reabsorbed and disappears, the young cells, on the contrary, prosper with wonderful activity, and soon form into new tissue.

No disease or affection exists for which the **Elixir Godineau** may not be prescribed; in all cases of affections tending to diminish the power of nutrition, **diabetis**, obesity, chronic rheumatism, and even in long protracted convalescence, it has produced marvelleus results. The only wish then, that can be expressed is, that the new remedy should make rapid strides and come into everyday use."

DR. PAUL BLYTTE. (*Journal de la Sante.*)

"Returning to scientific considerations, we say that the **Elixir Godineau** is recommended and prescribed by the French and foreign medical authorities of highest repute: this life specific has never failed and has never disturbed the organic system.

All of these admit having prescribed it with success *?n lymphathic cases to women suffering from anæmia, exhausted by hœmorrhage or after laborious confinement, to old enfeebled people, to persons suffering from fevers caught in hot climates, from tropical anæmia, from disease of the spinal marrow, from partial paralysis, and senile softening of the brain."* DR. JULES LAFAGE.

Laureate of the Paris Medical University, etc., etc.

"We cannot too highly recommend the use of the **Elixir Godineau** in treatment against influenza; the only way of escaping from influenza is to remain in a perfect state of health and to offer efficient resistance against this sad affection.

One of the uses, much neglected however, of the **Elixir Godineau**, and yet one of the most practical is the taking of the Elixir during the weaning period. How difficult it is to go through this period without accident is well known, particularly for weak and sickly children. The **Elixir Godineau** given in doses of from one to two tea-spoonsful a day, facilitates the transition from exclusively liquid to solid food, transition, which ordinarily taking place abruptly, is often most dangerous to children."

DR. BERNAIN. (*Journal de la Sante.*)

"Not only is the **Elixir Godineau** all powerful against impotency, barrenness, chlorosis, and menstrual disorders, but it is also a sovereign cure for consumption, if it does not destroy the bacilli of tuberculosis it increases the individual resistance, arrests the progress of evil, repairs the breaches effected, for it is an essential element of reparation; it supplies in abundance new cells intended to form fresh pulmonary tissue in place of those wasted away by tuberculosis, having become cavernous and honeycombed through diseases

DR. ALBERT. (*Journal de la Sante.*")

THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE.

KEY TO POINCARE PLAN.

BARGAINING OF BRITISH IMPERIALSM.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford writes in "the New Leader":—

There are thoughtful people who believe that the difficulties of international life would vanish if we could but agree to use a common language, preferably Esperanto. I have my doubts about this alluring project. I have never tried to write in Esperanto, but I suspect that in spite of its engaging simplicity a competent man would undertake to lie in it, after a few months' study, as skilfully as in any of the older tongues. The project which has engaged my scanty leisure for many years is at once less ambitious and more practical. I am trying to compile a diplomatic dictionary. The prejudice under which statecraft labours is due, I believe, not to its dishonesty, but to the fact that, like all the crafts and sciences, it uses a highly technical terminology. When it is once realised, for example, that the Freedom of the Straits means The Right to send British Warships to Bombard Russian Ports, a good deal of misunderstanding is cleared up. If for The Rights of Little Nationalities you learn to substitute Opportunities for the Export of Capital, you see your way through many a conundrum. If this method were only perfected, and its results brought by a cheap publication in several languages within the reach of every democracy, I submit that many an irritation would be allayed, and many a noble figure in history restored to its due place in our esteem.

THE FRENCH PLAN.

Take, for example, the embittered contention which has engaged us for many years with the French over Reparations. No one in this country can understand the logic of this great and friendly nation. It is not language that stands in the way. The thing is just as incomprehensible if you read the articles in the "Temps" every day in the original tongue. What the Francy *say* is that they want to be paid for the damage done to the devastated regions. Yet all their *acts* tend to deprive the German Republic of any capacity to pay. As I write, the latest version of the French schemes is being laid before Mr. Bonar Law. Couched in the technical [illegible] y, it runs somewhat as follows: A delay of two years or so, a moratorium, may be granted to Germany for her reparation payments. None the less, she must still pay in kind the timber, the nitrates and the coal which France demands. She must also pay for the army of occupation in the Rhineland, its barracks, its bombing grounds, its brothels, its champagne glasses and its toilet sets, though the cost of all this is more than Germany has ever yet managed to provide. Next, by way of enabling Germany to pay, the Allies are to seize as pledges her most productive assets. They are to take the rests of the left Rhine bank, and also the mines, including, apparently, the coalfield of the Ruhr. Here, by way of stimulating production, French engineers, knowing nothing of the habits or the language of the German workers, are to be installed as managers, that the wheels of industry may run the smoother. Further, because the German budget cannot be balanced, two of the chief sources of German revenue are to be appropriated by the Allies, the duty of 26 per cent. on all exports and the excise duty of 40 per cent on all coal raised. Lastly, since only a healthy, booming industry can pay reparations, a customs barrier is to be drawn round the Rhineland and the Ruhr, separating the coal from the factories which use it. All this (together with a foreign control over the German budget) is to enable Germany to pay. What are we to make of it all? Hence angers, suspicions, misunderstandings, and a growing distrust of M. Poincare, who is, I contend, the honestest man in Europe to-day.

"ANNIHILATION."

Let me, in the interests of peace and concord, apply my method. For centuries no one could decipher the Egyptian hieroglyphs till by a happy chance a stone was discovered at Rosetta which gave the hieroglyphs and a Greek translation in parallel columns. Now we have, by a like happy chance, records of what the French do really mean. We have the Secret Treaties and the documents from the Russian archives. Set the two things together, assume that they mean the same thing, and gradually you will be able to construct your dictionary. It will take years of honest toil to complete it, but I am in a position to translate M. Poincare's plan at once. Here is the leading passage from my Rosetta stone. It is from a dispatch which M. Isvolsky, then the Csarist Ambassador in France, sent to Petrograd on October 13, 1914. He is reporting a conversation with M Delcasse, then Foreign Secretary, while M Poincare, now Premier, was President:—

The main object of France—and in this respect all the three Allies a[illegible]ntirely at one—consists in this, that *th[illegible]n Reich must be annihilated*, and [illegible]ry and political power of Prussi[illegible]ossible weakened. Things mu[illegible] that the individual German States must be given an interest in the process. It is too soon to speak of the details of the future dismemberment of Germany. England will probably demand the restoration of an independent Hanover, and that, naturally, neither Russia nor France will oppose, Schleswig-Holstein must go to Denmark.

A little later we are informed that these demands are the same as some which France put forward in 1916 with Russia's assent, in secret negotiations, long before the war broke out. The leading phrase is now paraphrased in these words: "the inevitable wish to annihilate the political *and economic* power of Germany, though this was not put forward in 1916. The plan is finally ratified in the notorious Secret Treaty which permitted France to erect the whole Rhineland into a buffer State under her own protection. Later documents we have had in plenty, notably the official report of M. Dariac to M. Poincare, in which he showed how the occupation of the Ruhr would "completely disorganise German industry," and would up with a renewed demand for the Rhineland Buffer State. The last of the series is a preface to a new book by the same M. Dariac. M. Poincare's man of confidence and President of the Commission of Finance of the French Chamber ("Times," December 28). He again shows how easy it would be by means of a customs barrier "to cut off raw material from the industrial establishments which flourish in the industrial regions." The customs barrier would "put the German industrialists at the mercy of France." Having got them at her mercy, he concludes, France might then go on to exploit them, appropriate part of their capital and enjoy its fruits.

The reader can now dispense with further translation. We have deciphered our Rosetta stone. "Making Germany Pay" is a technical term for destroying German industry. That entire scheme for seizing mines and forests and customs houses has no relation to reparations at all. It is part of a plan worked out before there was any devastation to repair. It is a detail in the "dismemberment" of Germany. If the French once control this customs barrier, with the Ruhr coal inside it, they will have separated the Rhineland from Germany in the economic sense, and they may then go on to decide whether it would pay them better to ruin German industry outright, or to exploit it for their profit

In sharp opposition to this French scheme, Mr. Bonar Law has proposed what clearly is an honest scheme for securing reparations. It assumes that Germany's failure in the past has not been fraudulent or wilful. It gives her a clear four years in which to recover and relieve her during this moratorium from payments even for the occupation—a provision which might, if accepted, automatically compel the French to reduce their costly garrison. It rejects all sanctions and coercion, save in the event of Germany's failing to carry out measures for the stabilisation of the mark. In the arrangements for control it spares the self-respect of a great nation. The details may be open to criticism, but the advance on all previous schemes is immense. America, meanwhile, has suggested, through Mr. Hughes, some international commission of bankers and experts, including Americans and neutrals, to decide impartially how much Germany really can pay. If one wishes to know what Germany can pay, one must also know under what future conditions she is going to live and work. If the French remain on the Rhine, if they are scheming every three or four months to find a pretext to cross it, if every speech by M. Poincare knocks something off the value of the mark, then the answer to the question is simple Germany can pay nothing at all.

BACK FROM THE RHINE.

Germany's sufferings, it seems to me, have pretty well wiped out her debt. But probably under reasonable handling she might, after a long rest from "sanctions," manage to pay a fair amount, and the best plan might be that this amount should be advanced, after the mark is stabilised, as an international loan, leaving Germany to pay the interest as an ordinary debtor to the bondholders, and not as a tributary to France. There is just one condition under which Germany might recover, and it is also the sole condition under which bankers, American and other, might help her. That condition is that France should retire from the Rhine. She may make a great virtue of not advancing—just yet—into the Ruhr. If Mr. Bonar Law is satisfied with that, he will have sold the pass. So long as she occupies the Rhineland, she is pursuing her settled policy of eight years' standing—her policy of annihiliation and dismemberment, her policy of economic conquest.

I doubt whether the rival merits of these two plans will ever be debated in detail. The French will at last find themselves compelled to act alone and brusquely. They would have preferred our reluctant assent to our disapproval. The first effects of the breach in the Alliance will be felt at Lausanne. For years it has been my dread that British Imperialism would sell Europe for Asia, the Rhine for the Straits. It has not worked out exactly so. Each ally will act alone; each militarism will fulfil itself.

Lisbon.—The Minister of Colonies has approved the grant of fresh credits to the Governor of Portuguese India to cover budget deficit there.—Reuter.

Warsaw.—Niewadowski, who was arrested for the murder of the late President of Poland, has been executed.—Reuter.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

DR. GOUR'S MEMORANDUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 1.

Dr. Gour has circulated to the members of the Democratic Party a memorandum setting forth his views on the recent Secretary of State's despatch on the subject of further reforms and the appointment of the Royal Commission to enquire into the grievances of the services. The various reasons for the Secretary of State's refusal to accede to the Assembly's request for an earlier revision of the constitution than the statutory period could be summed up, says Dr. Gour, in two words. Firstly than any further reform by the amendment of the act would be premature and secondly that the act itself was so elastic as to admit of such further reforms as might be found necessary.

As regards the first the Assembly's resolution did not ask, nor indeed desire, either the amendment of the Government of India Act or the appointment of a statutory commission. "The latter was the Assembly, which would have been satisfied if the Government should have assured it that it would exploit the act and make further progress, so far as it was possible without a further amendment of the act. The present Secretary of State does not indicate the lines upon which he is prepared to make such further progress but we take it that, in view of his pronouncement, he would be prepared to favourably consider any progress suggested in the direction of further reforms without involving any amendment of the Government of India Act. The further reforms possible without such amendment are the transfer in the provincial Governments of all subjects to the ministers, Vide 45 A (D) of Government of India Act, and the Government relaxation of control of the Secretary of State and the appointment of the executive councillors from the Indian legislature and their amenability thereto, Vide I B 19 A of the Act.

A FACT OVERLOOKED.

"These reforms are possible without an amendment of the act and we request the Government of fulfil the promise contained in the Secretary of State's despatch regarding them." As regards the contention that sufficient time has not elapsed to enable the new machinery to be adequately tested Dr. Gour points out that it is nod two and a half years after the inauguration of the reforms. The statement that a commission could not be sent out to this country after so short a time overlooked the fact that a commission, even if now sent out, would not take less than a couple of years to complete its labours and that quite as much if not more time must elapse before parliament adopted a further measure of reforms.

Seven years would thus be not an inordinately long time, which must in any case lapse from the inauguration of the reforms before any further progress was made granting a further measure of self Government. Dr. Gour quotes the terms of reference mentioned in connection with the appointment of the Royal Commission and asks "if it is true that sufficient time has not elapsed for the examination of the results of the new constitution as a whole how can the Secretary of State assert that the experienced now gained of the operation of the system of the Governmnt established by the Government of India Act, justified an enquiry into the general conditions of service?"

NO PIECEMEAL EXAMINATION.

The machinary established in British India could not be examined piecemeal, the responsibilities of the Crown must vary with the autonomy granted to the people of India. As popular control over the administration grew the powers of the civil service must correspondingly diminish till in the end, when full dominion status was established, the civil service in India would cease to be the ruling service like the civil service in England. The position of the Civil service could not be defined without defining the co-relative position of the legislature. The fact that a Royal Commission had been appointed to enquire into their relation to expanding the constitution in the Government of India made Dr. Gour apprehensive that the ulterior object of the appointment of the commission was to safeguard the interest of the civil service to the detriment of popular rights.

The Indian civil service was the most highly paid civil service in the world. The pay of its members had recently been increased and if in spite of the increase, the service had to be made attractive then India could not afford to pay more. If the appointment of the Royal Commission was intended to placate European recruits, present and prospective, then India must rise in revolt against it. As the precise terms of the Royal Commission had not yet been settled there was yet time to enlarge the scope of the commission by making it statutory and conferring upon it the power of enquiring into the general question of the reforms and the further measure of self-government possible under the existing act. "We will now wait and see what action the Government takes in response to our request."

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THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

ITS COSTLY USELESSNESS.

Mr. T. W. Wilkinson, Special Commissioner of the "Answers", writes in that journal as follows:—

Costly as the war was, the peace may be little less so, and will certainly not be inexpensive. Since the Armistice we have spent many millions of pounds on showing other people how they ought to "run" their own country, or, in other words, teaching them to mind their own business, as well as on many things which really do concern us, such as housing, the relief of unemployment, and the covering up of some of the ghastly blunders of that hideous period, 1914-18.

And a still further expenditure will be necessary before we even get back into the old grooves, to say nothing of reaching the higher level which in the reaction of 1919 seemed so easily attainable.

TWO CHANCES MISSED.

A burden of the peace that is likely to grow more and more irksome, unless we bestir ourselves, is the League of Nations, which is becoming as grandiose and futile an institution as was any one of those ministries which were created in haste after the war, and got rid of at leisure.

Already a large sum has been spent on the League, and yet it has done practically nothing to justify its existence. What efforts did it make for pace when Greece was rushing to ruin? If it made any at all, the effect was negligible, since that country, as all the world knows, went on to defeat and humiliation.

Again, did the League "function" when, as a consequence of the Greek debacle, we were on the verge of war with Turkey? There were the usual alarums and excursions, allowed by "movements" of ships and troops, and then by "incidents", with the result that we ran up a bill probably representing 1s. in the £ on the income tax. And this was four years after the conclusion of the War to end war, and a considerable time after the peace machine laid down at Geneva was announced as in good running order!.

NATOINS IN ARREARS.

Instead, indeed, of preventing war and bringing about the reduction of armaments —and that, of course, is the primary object of the League, and the object with which we are all in sympathy—the organisation at Geneva is merely dealing with the opium question, and similar International problems, which are not new, or too difficult for our diplomatists to tackle without assistance from any central authority.

Every year, moreover, the cost of the League increases. The current budget amounts to £1,380,000, which is split up among a number of countries in equal proportions, though whether these will all pay their share is another matter. At the end of 1921 some States had not paid their contributions in full for July-December, 1920, and twenty-two were in default for 1922.

Our share of the total cost is 9.55 per cent Formerly it was 4.84 per cent; but, as some of the smaller States cavilled at having to pay as much as Great Britain, with her world-wide remifications, our contribution was fixed at 9.55 per cent, although no increase was made in our voting power. And our Estimates show a payment to the League of £148,000.

DRESS ALLOWONCES FOR TYPISTS.

But this is not the whole of our annual expenditure on the League. A good deal of the work connected with it in this country, for instance, is done by the Foreign Office; but until recently the channel of communication was the Cabinet Secretariat, to which the cost was debited. It is, in fact, the old story. Government accounts are presented in such a form that it is impossible to discover from them to what extent the taxpayer is being "held" for the support of the League.

Whatever may be our total expenditure on it, however, we are clearly throwing money away with both hands at Geneva. For official statistics show that the British staff there consists of no fewer than 120 persons—the majority of whom have been engaged for five years—and that these voluntary exiles are all paid on the scale set in connection with the prolonged "pow-wows" which terminated in the Treaty of Versailles.

This was so extravagant that some of the details—was one of them that the typists who went from this country were each made a dress allowance of £30—nearly led to the wrecking the Treaty. When President Wilson brought it up or ratification in America, some of the senators went "all out" for throwing it over, because they, too, wanted to have a free trip to Paris. They considered it selfish of President Wilson and his official advisers to wish to monopolise the delights of peace conferences and not give others a chance of sharing in them.

Still, the same kind of squandemania is going on at Geneva. Our Secretary-general tops the list with a salary of £4,000 a year, plus a big allowance for *frais de representation*—official for "exes".—the two combined amounting to about £10,000 a year.

A PRODIGAL PAY-ROLL.

Then come under-Secretaries, who are each paid about £2,000 a year and expenses followed by minor officials, some of whom draw £1,000 a year apiece.

One of these is the librarian, who in turn has a host of satellites. In his department are two assistants, with £650 each; an indexer, with more than £400; a shortland writer, with nearly £400; and checking file clerks, copyists, desk accountants, etc., with more than £300 each.

A similar nicely graded lot of underlings are controlled by other £1,000 a year men, whose positions appear to be little more than ornamental.

At the bottom of the scale are the typists and messengers, who also draw "big money." Some of the girl typists receive more than £400 a year, and messengers are paid £1 a day expenses, in addition to their salaries.

Expenses, indeed constitute a big slice of the total emoluments of the staff. Under this heading some typists are paid as much as £3 a day. And it is to be noted that in all cases money classed as "expenses," whether paid to a chief of staff or to a messenger, is not subject to income tax.

ADDING TO THE NATION'S BURDEN.

This prodigality on the peace machine would be wrong in any circumstances. Under present conditions, now that the whole nation is groaning under the weight of taxation, and national economy is more pressing than ever it was before, it is nothing short of scandalous.

When was Parliamentary authority given for such squandering of public money. As a fact, it has never been given, most of our liabilities for the League of Nations having been incurred without the consent of the House of Commons. They were "fixed up" in the way peculiar to the late Government.

A further circumstance of some importance is that the expenditure of our share of the cost of the peace machine is not under the usual control. This is because that share, being provided as a "grant in aid", is exempt from the ordinary process of auditing by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of Accounts.

So that public money is spent without the regular check in meeting liabilities which Parliament has not sanctioned in full—a thing hardly in keeping with the lofty idealism of the League of Nations.

If the new Government is in earnest in its expressed desire to wield the "axe," it cannot do better than cut down the expenditure on the establishment at Geneva.

CHANGE OF MASTERS.

INDIA'S ECONOMIC SLAVERY.

Of course, India is to have self-government some day—or, shall we say, a *measure* of self-government—it's only with the people who want it now that anyone has any quarrel. "Now" is so uncomfortably practical. But I confess I hadn't realised what we were waiting for until I read the letter of Sir Bampfylde Fuller, in yesterday's "Times."

"No lover of India has desired to see her kept for ever in alien leading-strings. But why upset the system of government in order to introduce democracy—a method of State management for which no people are suitable *until they have learnt to think commercially.*"

Oh, Sir Bamfylde, how very right you are! To release the common people from the alien yoke before the yoke of wage-slavery is properly clamped into place would be as dangerous an experiment in freedom as could well be imagined. Clearly the political emancipation of India's millions must wait the completion of their economic enslavement.—The "Daily Herald."

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RUSSIA'S PEACE EFFORTS.

SOVIET CONGRESS' APPEAL TO LABOUR.

A resolution, which takes the form of a fervent appeal for peace to the nations of the world, was passed unanimously by the Tenth All Russian Congress of Soviets at its concluding session.

"In the name of millions of workers and peasants," says the resolution, "the Congress, the highest legislative organ of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic, "once again affirms its will to peace and peaceful labour."

All the workers of the world who desire peaceful labour are urged to join forces with those of Soviet Russia, so as to ensure peace and protect humanity against further destructive wars.

The resolution affirms that in spite of obstacles to her peace policy Soviet Russia herself started to disarm, and in a short time reduced her army from 5,000,000 to 800,000. She is at present "continuing to reduce her army to 600,000."

The resolution, which is signed by M. Kalinin, the presidet of the Soviet Conference, and by M. A. Enukidze, its secretary, concludes:—

"The Tenth Soviet Congress, once again affirming its basic peace policy, calls on all Peoples to support it. Let all the nations demand peace from their Governments.

"Peace or war is in the hands of the Peoples. The labouring masses of the whole world must unite their forces in order to ward off the dangers of the wars that are threatening. Peace must be assured to the long-suffering, weary, ruined, and hungry masses of the world."

A Bangalore message of January 13 states a libel action has now been taken before the City Magistrate against C. G. R. Josiar for certain alleged defamatory statements made in the press touching the character and respectability of Mr. Narainsami, the petitioner in the matter of winding up, by the orders of the Court of the Mysore Industrial Bank, now before the District Judge.

Mr. Cycil Scully of the Prince of Wales Islands competing for the American pedestrian prize of £25,000 arrived at Bangalore having covered afoot 19,000 miles since Septemper 1919, in splendid health. Scully now proceeds towards the frontier.

A Bangalore message of Jan. 31 states: Information has reached there that Venkatrao, a clerk who absconded after committing offences under sections 408, 420 and 477 I. P. C. in respect of several false entries in the books of the Mysore Bank, has been finally traced by Inspector Seshagiri to a Madrasee Boarding House in Bombay. Venkatrao has been arrested and kept in custody there pending formal proceedings against him.

EGYPT.

There can be no two opinions about the sporadic murders of Englishmen, presumably by Nationalist extremists in Egypt. Every publicly-organised secion of the Nationalist Party has denounced them. They are not even directed against British officials who may have abused their power, but against individuals whose only offence is their race. Lord Allenby's answer is inspired by the tradition which has doomed every foreign despotism in the past. Because our interference with Egyptian liberties has goaded some Egyptian fanatics into detestable excesses, he announces that the provocation shall continue. Martial law is still to prevail. If anything could be worse than the folly of our policy in Egypt, it would be its hypocrisy. We exile the people's beloved leader. We fling his lieutenants into gaol. We rule by martial law. We retain our garrison. And all the while we pretend that we have conceded Egyptian independence. It may be good news that General Haking, who has shown tact and fairness in his difficult post as Governor of Danzig, is to succeed Lord Allenby. But nothing will be gained by a change of men, if the policy remains. The first step is to end the exile of Zaghlul Pasha, and the next to abolish the whole system of martial law. But the main point after all is the occupation. One does not station foreign troops in an "independent" kingdom.

NEXT OFFICIAL DAY OF COUNCIL OF STATE.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.
DELHI, Feb 1.

At the Council of State yesterday Hon. Mian Sir Muhammed Shafi, leader of the House announced that the next official day would be on the 13th February and thereafter on February 15th, 20th, 22nd and 27th for official business. Bills passed by the Legislative Assembly; Cantonments House Accommodation Bill, Indian Boilers Bill, Indian Mines Bill and Cotton Transport Bill will be taken up on the 13th instant. The President announced that the Governor-General had sanctioned the 19th and 21st February for non-official business. Next meeting of the Council of State on the 12th instant is also fixed for non-official business.

In the presence of the Viceroy, Members of Legislature and High Officials, Lady Reading opened Lady Reading Hostel attached to Lady Hardinge Medical College for women. —(A.P.).

At the motion of Rajah of Mahammudabad, Home Member, the U.P. Legislative Council passed a resolution recommending an establishment of the Chief Court for Oudh non-official members from Agra mainly opposing.—(A.P.).

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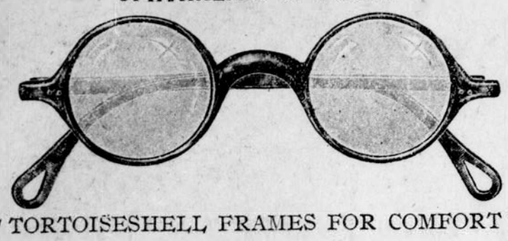

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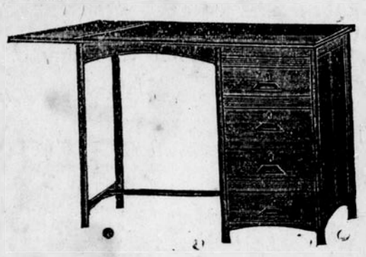

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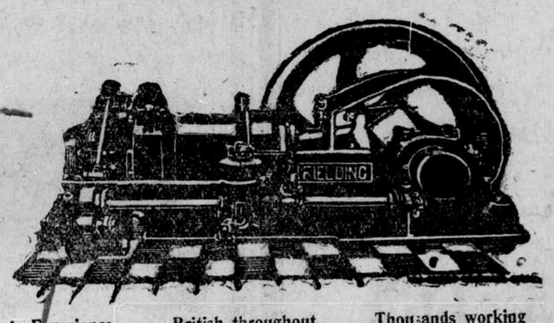

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PRIZE COMPETITION.

Rs. 5,000.

A STUDENT WINS THE PRIZE.

"At the beginning of last year we offered a prize of Rs. 5,000 for the correct and best solution of the phrase "Outer and Inner Seal" appearing on every tin of Amber TIPS TEA We allowed the competition to run until the end of June 1922, but although we received thousands of attempts, not a single one was correct.

Under these circumstances, we decided to divide the sum of Rs. 5,000 amongst the 3,333 best competitors, by presenting each one of them with a tin of Amber Tips Tea worth Re. 1-8. At the same time we also decided to allow the competition for the original Rs. 5,000 to continue until the 31st December, 1922. We received a great many more attempts, most of which were very wide of the mark, but on the 28th December, when we had given up hopes of receiving a correct solution, we received one which, although not quite correct, was so near being so, that we decided to award the prize to the Sender."

The CORRECT solution consists of FIVE WORDS ONLY which were written on a slip, placed in a sealed envelope and locked in a safe. The words were known only to our general manager and were as follows :—

Outer and Inner Seal
Signifies
The Seal of Universal Approbation:

"Not another living soul had any idea of what the words were, although time after time in our newspaper advertisement we gave hints and clues. In one advertisement we said that Amber Tips had received UNIVERSAL APPROBATION on account of its purity. In another advertisement we said that the numberless letters of APPROBATION which we had received from PERSONS IN ALL WALKS OF LIFE, were the surest GUARANTEE of quality; and so on AD INFINITUM. A great many of the competitors had an idea that the verse with the missing words had some connection with the solution, but this was not so; the missing words have to do with another competition altogether, particulars of which will be published later.

A good many people also, thought that TWO seals were referred to, and they will now realize that "Outer and Inner" was used in an ALLEGORICAL sense, emblematic of the UNIVERSAL support which such a high class tea as AMBER TIPS was bound to obtain.

The winner of the prize is :—
Mr. Y. D. DEVASTHALI,
136, Fergusson College Hostel,
Poona.

and his contribution was as follows :—

Outer and Inner Seal
Signifies
The Seal of Universal Approval:

"Only one word "Approval" was different from the word we used "Approbation," but as the words bear exactly the same meaning, we had no alternative but to award the prize to Mr. Devasthali.

We now offer him our sincerest congratulations, and trust that this valuable and well-earned prize, will be an incentive to him and his fellow-students to keep on striving for the highest goal attainable."

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